The New-York Times.

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NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 22, 1870.

PRICE FOUR CENTS.

OFFICE OF FISK & HATCH,

BANKERS AND DEALERS IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,

No. 5 Nassau-st., New-York,

FEB. 15, 1870.

The remarkable success which attended our negotiation of the Loans of the CENTRAL PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY and the WESTERN PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY, and the popularity and credit which those Loans have maintained in the markets, both in this country and Europe, have shown that the *First Mortgage Bonds* of wisely-located and honorably-managed Railroads are promptly recognized and readily taken as the most suitable, safe, and advantageous form of investment, yielding a more liberal income than can hereafter be derived from Government Bonds, and available to take their place.

Assured that, in the selection and negotiation of superior Railroad Loans, we are meeting a great public want, and rendering a valuable public service—both to the holders of Capital and to those great national works of internal improvement whose intrinsic merit and substantial character entitle them to the use of Capital and the confidence of investors—we now offer with special satisfaction the

FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS

OF THE

Chesapeake and Ohio Railroad Company.

THE CHESAPEAKE AND OHIO RAILROAD, connecting the Atlantic coast and the magnificent harbors of the Chesapeake Bay with the Ohio River at a point of reliable navigation, and thus, with the entire railroad system and water transportation of the great West and Southwest, FORMS THE ADDITIONAL EAST AND WEST TRUNK LINE, so imperatively demanded for the accommodation of the immense and rapidly growing transportation between the Atlantic seaboard and Europe on the one hand and the great producing regions of the Ohio and Mississippi Valleys on the other.

THE IMPORTANCE OF THIS ROAD AS A NEW OUTLET FROM THE WEST TO THE SEA magnifies it into one of national consequence, and insures to it an extensive through traffic from the day of its completion; while, in the development of the extensive agricultural and mineral resources of Virginia and West Virginia, it possesses, along its own line, the elements of a large and profitable local business.

Thus the great interests, both general and local, which demand the completion of the CHESAPEAKE AND OHIO RAILROAD to the Ohio River, afford the surest guarantee of its success and value, and

Render it the Most Important and Substantial Railroad Enterprise now in Progress in this Country.

Its superiority as an East and West route, and the promise of an immense and profitable trade awaiting its completion, have drawn to it the attention and cooperation of prominent capitalists and railroad men of this City, of sound judgment and known integrity, whose connection with it, together with that of eminent citizens and business men of Virginia and West Virginia, insures an energetic, honorable and successful management.

The Road is completed and in operation from Richmond to the celebrated White Sulphur Springs of West Virginia, 227 miles, and there remain but 200 miles (now partially constructed) to be completed, to carry it to the proposed terminus on the Ohio River, at or near the mouth of the Big Sandy River, 150 miles above Cincinnati and 350 miles below Pittsburg.

Lines are now projected or in progress through Ohio and Kentucky to this point, which will connect the

Chesapeake and Ohio with the Entire Railroad Systems of the West and Southwest, and with the Pacific Railroad.

Its valuable franchise and superior advantages will place the CHESAPEAKE AND OHIO RAILROAD COMPANY among the richest and most powerful and trustworthy corporations of the country;

And there Exists a Present Value, in Completed Road and Work Done, Equal to the Entire Amount of the Mortgage.

The details of the Loan have been arranged with special reference to the wants of all classes of investors, and combine the various features of convenience, safety and protection against loss or fraud.

The Bonds are in denominations of

$1,000, $500 and $100.

They will be issued as Coupon Bonds, payable to bearer, and may be held in that form; or

The Bond may be registered in the name of the owner, with the coupons remaining payable to bearer attached, the principal being then transferable only on the books of the Company, unless reassigned to bearer; or

The coupons may be detached and canceled, the Bond made a PERMANENT REGISTERED BOND, transferable only on the books of the Company, and the interest made payable only to the registered owner or his attorney.

The three classes OF BONDS will be known respectively as:

1. **"Coupon Bonds payable to Bearer."**
2. **"Registered Bonds with Coupons attached."**
3. **"Registered Bonds with Coupons detached,"**

and should be so designated by correspondents in specifying the class of Bonds desired.

They have THIRTY YEARS to run from January 15, 1870, with interest at six per cent. per annum from Nov. 1, 1869. PRINCIPAL AND INTEREST PAYABLE IN GOLD IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.

The interest is payable in May and November, that it may take the place of that of the earlier issues of Five-twenties, and suit the convenience of our friends who already hold Central and Western Pacific Bonds, with interest payable in January and July, and who may desire, in making additional investments, to have their interest receivable at different seasons of the year.

The Loan is secured by a mortgage upon the entire Line of Road from Richmond to the Ohio River, with the equipment and other property and appurtenances connected therewith.

A Sinking Fund of $100,000

PER ANNUM IS PROVIDED FOR THE REDEMPTION OF THE BONDS, TO TAKE EFFECT ONE YEAR AFTER THE COMPLETION OF THE ROAD.

The mortgage is for $15,000,000, of which $2,000,000 will be reserved and held in trust for the redemption of outstanding Bonds of the VIRGINIA CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY, now merged in the CHESAPEAKE AND OHIO.

Of the remaining $13,000,000 a sufficient amount will be sold to complete the Road to the Ohio River, perfect and improve the portion now in operation, and thoroughly equip the whole for a large and active traffic.

The present price is 90 and accrued interest.

A Loan so amply secured, so carefully guarded, and so certain hereafter to command a prominent place among the favorite securities in the markets, both of this country and Europe, will be at once appreciated and quickly absorbed.

Very respectfully,

FISK & HATCH,

Bankers.

P. S.—We have issued pamphlets containing full particulars, statistical details, maps, &c., which will be furnished upon application.

☞ We buy and sell Government Bonds, and receive the accounts of [illegible] ers, Corporations and [illegible] check at sight, and allow [illegible] balances.

TELEGRAMS.

Attack on the French Government by Jules Favre.

How American Gratitude to France Should be Shown.

A Cuban Depot and Rendezvous on Green Key.

ITS SEIZURE BY A BRITISH CRUISER.

A Mississippi Steamboat Burned and Twelve Lives Lost.

EUROPE.

A French Paper on Washington's Birthday—Jules Favre on the Government—A Clerical Newspaper Correspondent Ordered from Rome.

PARIS, Feb. 21.—*La Patrie* has an editorial to-day suggested by the anniversary of the birth of WASHINGTON. "This," it says, "is as much a day for rejoicing for France as for the United States. America owes a great debt to LAFAYETTE, who contributed so much to the success of the Revolution, and without whom there would have been no Union." The article concludes with the declaration that the Americans will best show their gratitude to France to-morrow by placing at their public meetings, side by side, the busts of WASHINGTON and NAPOLEON III.....In the Corps Legislatif to-day M. JULES FAVRE moved his interpellation of the Ministry on their domestic policy, and supported his motion with a vigorous speech. He alluded to the action of the Government in the recent popular troubles, and severely denounced the arrest of ROCHEFORT and the attempt to mislead the public mind by pretending the existence of a conspiracy. He demanded a dissolution of the Chambers. The majority here was not of the nation's, but of the Prefect's making. If the Ministry intend to be truly liberal, he would support them, though not with implicit confidence. But if they continued to be the instruments of personal power, he would inexorably oppose them. He accused the present majority of having voted the Mexican expedition, and squandered the finances of Paris. Ex-Minister PINARD made a reply, which the journals call weak and ineffective....There was a grand *fête* at the Tuileries last evening in honor of the Archduke of Austria.... The annual report of the French Cable Company just issued comments upon the "retrospective character of the American policy" in relation to that Company....The conscripts in camp at Lyons became disorderly yesterday, sang the Marseillaise and made other noisy demonstrations. Several of them were arrested. ....The Abbe FRIEDRICH, theological adviser to Cardinal HOLENLOHE, who is suspected of furfurnishing correspondence concerning the Council to the *Gazette d'Augsbourg*, has received orders to quit the Roman territory.

LONDON, Feb. 21.—Letters from Rome say an early adjournment of the Council is probable.

Parliamentary Proceedings in England—Destruction of a Lighthouse by a Ship in a Gale—Extreme Cold Weather.

LONDON, Feb. 21.—The health of Mr. DISRAELI is improving....The estimates of the naval expenditures are three-quarters of a million sterling less than those of last year.... The House of Lords held a brief session to-day. No bills of importance were introduced. In the House of Commons Mr. JENKINSON gave notice of an inquiry into the reception of the returning Fenians at Dublin, and the speech of the Queen's Counsel there. A bill providing for the inspection of mines was introduced. Messrs. BRUCE and PLAYFAIR and Lord ELCHO discussed mining accidents, and the means for their prevention. After remarks from other members, the bill was read a second time. A motion was made for the appointment of a select committee on the distribution of local rates and taxes. Mr. GOSCHEN explained the intentions of the Government. The motion was opposed by Messrs. LOPES, BARTTELOT and BEACH, and sustained by Mr. GLADSTONE and others. Without disposing of the bill the House adjourned....The Fleetwood lighthouse was literally carried away last night by a ship which was dashed against it during a gale....The *Telegraph*, to-day, is assured that Lord DERBY will accept the Conservative leadership in the House of Lords. ....BARING BROTHERS have introduced on the market the Massachusetts loan for the Fishkill Railroad.....The *Times*, to-day, indicates a feeling of increased security on the part of the Irish tenants since the Commissioner for examining the system visited the country....The weather continues to be extremely cold. The ice in the Thames obstructs navigation.

ALEXANDRIA, Feb. 21.—It is now said that the uniform depth of water in the Suez Canal is only nineteen feet instead of twenty-nine, as before reported.

CUBA.

The Cuban Steamer Anna—Seizure of her Depot of Supplies by a British Cruiser—Another Arrest in the Greenwaldth Murder.

HAVANA, Feb. 21.—Important news has just been received from Nassau. General QUESADA and five companions arrived at Nassau on the 14th inst. in a small boat. It is reported that the steamer *Anna* has again been seized on the declaration of one of her crew. A schooner, which left Nassau with coal for this steamer, went to Green Key, but was unable to find her, and returned to Nassau. She brought back a number of Cubans who had gone to the Key to wait for the *Anna*. The Governor of New-Providence, hearing that a Cuban depot and rendezvous had been established on Green Key, dispatched the English gunboat *Dart* there to break it up. She has just returned to Nassau with two cannon and a quantity of arms and ammunition which had been deposited on the Key for the steamer *Anna*....CABRERA, a Cuban, connected with the assassination of GREENWALDTH, was arrested yesterday.

The Cold Snap—Thirty Degrees Below Zero at St. Paul.

LOWELL, Mass., Feb. 21.—The Merrimack and Concord Rivers are very high. Several roads near Lowell were flooded yesterday. Some of the mills stopped to-day on account of the back water.

POUGHKEEPSIE, Feb. 21.—There has been a remarkable change in the weather since 7 o'clock last evening. It is nearly forty degrees colder. So intense is the cold that at sunset new ice was visible in the Hudson from here to West Point. The wind is blowing heavy from the West.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Feb. 21.—The weather is clear and very cold. The mercury stands at 38.

MOBILE, Ala., Feb. 21.—Yesterday and to-day were the coldest days of the season.

ST. LOUIS, Feb. 20.—The weather is very cold; navigation north is suspended, and much impeded southward on account of floating ice.

CHICAGO, Feb. 21.—The thermometer at St. Paul this morning was 30 degrees below zero; in Chicago, 8 degrees below zero; at Jacksonville, 10 degrees below zero.

THE CUBAN QUESTION.

Attitude of the United States—Important Correspondence Between Secretary Fish and Minister Sickles.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 21.—The President today transmitted to the House of Representatives a large mass of documents in reply to a resolution of that body on the subject of Cuban affairs. It gives the letters and telegrams which passed between Minister SICKLES and Secretary FISH in relation to an armistice and purchase of Cuba, &c., the particulars of which has heretofore been published from documents sent to the Senate. Minister SICKLES, on the 16th of October, transmits to Secretary FISH a copy of his official note withdrawing the offer of the good offices of the United States, and also a copy of SILVELA's reply to it. SILVELA, it appears, regarded the withdrawal of the offer of the good offices as the withdrawal of the note itself; but Minister SICKLES refuses to receive such a note, and the reply was so modified as to state the offer of good offices was withdrawn. On the 17th of November General SICKLES dined with the President of the Cortes. He met there the Secretaries of State, of the Colonies, Mr. SILVELA and others. Mr. MARTOS, Mr. BECERRA and Mr. RIVAS, each said their remarks to General SICKLES were to be considered official as well as personal. He therefore reports them. It was said that Spain desired intimate relations with the United States, and would extend free institutions to Cuba; that the Cubans were prepared for free institutions; that the Government had been asked to order immediate elections for the Cortes in Cuba, but had refused because the native population could not participate; that of Cuban questions could not be considered in the Cortes while Cuba was in rebellion, but that the Government were prepared to recommend the largest liberty. General SICKLES urged the immediate promulgation of their plan as the best way to terminate the difficulties. In reply, they said they would soon be ended.

The probability of an armistice was discussed. It was regarded as impracticable. They stated that the Cuban question would be settled when the war was ended, on the basis of self-government and commercial reciprocity, and that slavery would be gradually abolished. The native Cubans were a majority of the inhabitants, and their wishes ought to be respected in the determination which the Government should make. They desired the President should know Spain is no longer governed by the reactionary and antiquated ideas of the BOURBONS.

Minister SICKLES transmits to Secretary FISH, Dec. 24, a further statement as to the army of Cuba, and alludes to the anxiety manifested in Spain as to the course of the United States. The Winter campaign in Cuba is regarded as a failure; despondency is apparent in all except official circles. The changes in Porto Rico were to include the abolition of slavery. This may decrease in Cuba the resistance to independence.

Minister SICKLES to Secretary FISH, Jan. 9, sees no objection to the publication of all his correspondence. He prefers it should be communicated to the public.

Secretary FISH addressed Minister SICKLES Jan. 26, that the public interest felt in the United States in Cuban affairs has decreased since the flagrant violations of law by the agents of the insurgents had become known, and had alienated the public sympathy. Had the Junta expended their money and energy in sending to the insurgents arms and munitions of war as they might have done consistently with our own statutes, and with the law of nations, instead of devoting them to a deliberate violation of the laws of the United States, and had they in lieu of the illegal employment of persons within the domains of the United States to go armed in bands to Cuba, proceeded thither themselves to take a personal part in the struggle for independence, it is possible the result would have been different in Cuba, and it is certain that there would have been a more ardent feeling in the United States in favor of their cause, and more respect for their own sincerity and personal courage. It becomes more apparent every day that the contest cannot terminate without the abolition of slavery. This Government considers the Government at Madrid as committed to this result. You have several times received positive assurances to this effect from more than one member of the Cabinet. You will, therefore, frankly state that this Government, relying upon the assurances so often given, will expect steps to be taken for the emancipation of the slaves in the Spanish colonies as well as for the early initiation of the promised reforms. The Secretary further instructs Minister SICKLES to report at Madrid that this Government has maintained its freedom of action against great pressure; that its action will be governed by facts as they occur. The President reserves complete liberty of action in case Spain fails to restore peace.

BURNING OF A STEAMBOAT.

The Mississippi Steamboat "Emma No. 3," Destroyed by Fire—Ten or Twelve Lives Lost.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., Feb. 21.—The steamer *Emma No. 3*, which left here Friday evening for Cincinnati, while going through Chutte Island, No. 35, struck a snag and careened. The stove in the ladies' cabin upset, setting the boat on fire and totally destroying her. Ten or twelve lives are reported lost but nothing definite is known. A terrible gale prevailed at the time and the water was intensely cold. She added 400 bales of cotton to her cargo here. The arrival of the *Alice Dean*, with particulars, is anxiously looked for. The officers of the *Mary Forsythe*, who brought the news of the disaster, could give no further details. She was from New-Orleans and had a full passenger list.

CHICAGO, Feb. 21.—A special dispatch from Cairo gives the loss by the sinking of the steamer *Emma* No. 3, near Island No. 35, as twelve passengers, among them five ladies, six officers and the entire crew. The steamer *Columbian*, No. 7, brought the survivors to Cairo, where they are kindly cared for.

INDIANA DIVORCES.

The Validity of an Indiana Decree Maintained by the Supreme Court of the United States.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 21.—The United States Supreme Court to-day decided the following case:

Benjamin H. Cheever vs. Jesse B. Wilson and Annie J. Worcester.—Appeal from the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia.—This was an action brought to enforce the provisions of a decree of divorce granted in Indiana, between the plaintiff in error and the defendant, WORCESTER. The decree also provided for the appropriation of certain property in the District of Columbia belonging to the wife, towards the support and maintenance of the children of the marriage, which were in the custody of the father. This portion of the decree the mother subsequently refused to execute, although after it was made she had entered into an agreement with CHEEVER to do the very acts directed therein, insisting that the proceedings in the Indiana Court were void for want of jurisdiction, and the Court below so held it. Mr. Justice SWAYNE delivered the opinion of the Court reversing the opinion below, and remanding the cause with directions to enter a decree in conformity with the opinion which finds the decree of divorce of the Indiana Court to be valid, the Court having had jurisdiction of the parties by the appearance of the husband in the action without raising the question there. The decree for that reason is conclusive upon the parties to the suit, and as it is valid by the laws of Indiana and has never been questioned there under the Constitution of the United States, it must prevail in every other portion of the country. The Court also asserts that, so far from being bound by the domicil of her husband, a married woman may acquire a residence independent of the husband whenever such a residence is necessary to the protection of her rights by litigation. The Court rest their decision as to the disposition of the property upon the agreement of the wife subsequently to the divorce, and do not find it necessary to inquire into the authority of the Indiana Court to make the decree in respect of the property in the district. This contract between Mrs. WORCESTER and Mr. CHEEVER is held to be sufficient for the purpose of the decision on that point without going beyond it. Mrs. CHEEVER, subsequent to the divorce, married WORCESTER, and hence she is made dependent by that name.

Miscellaneous Telegrams.

HARTFORD, Feb. 21.—Chief Justice HINMAN, of the Supreme Court of this State, is in a dying condition at his residence in Cheshire.... The two hundredth anniversary of the organization of the South Congregational Church of this city will be celebrated Tuesday and Wednesday.

NEW-HAVEN, Feb. 21.—The Democratic State Convention meets to-morrow. Ex-Governor ENGLISH has consented to allow his name to be used and will, without doubt, be nominated for Governor....JOEL HINMAN, Chief Justice of the State, died to-day of pneumonia, at Cheshire, near this city, aged 68 years.

BALTIMORE, Feb. 21.—Hon. WM. H. SEWARD and party arrived in this city this afternoon per the steamer *Cuba*, from Havana, and are at the Barnum Hotel, where they will remain a few days. The ex-Secretary was in excellent health and spirits.

RICHMOND, Va., Feb. 21.—The Legislature has adopted a resolution declaring it inexpedient to elect United States Senators for the term commencing in 1871. A resolution was also adopted vacating the seat on the Bench of the Court of Appeals, now filled by Major BURNHAM, United States Army.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Feb. 21.—The hotels are full of delegates and politicians to the Republican Convention which assembles in this city to-morrow. Senator MORTON will deliver an address in Masonic Hall, on the "Finances of the Country," to-morrow evening.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., Feb. 21.—A Convention of colored men met in this city to-day....The Constitutional Convention concluded its labors to-day, and will adjourn to-morrow.

CHICAGO, Ill., Feb. 21.—The Board of Trade, Stock Exchange, Post Office and banks will be closed to-morrow in commemoration of WASHINGTON's birthday.

ST. LOUIS, Feb. 20.—Ex-Governor ARMY, from New-Mexico, reports that the Ute Indians are discontented in consequence of the frauds practiced upon them in the location of their agency among speculators.

CHICAGO, Feb. 21.—A fire occurred at Mason City, Ill., this morning, which destroyed ten or twelve business houses. The loss is about $30,000, on which there is a light insurance.

NEW-ORLEANS, La., Feb. 21.—Franklin, La., has been visited by a fire, which caused a loss of $70,000. There was no insurance.

THE SWILL-MILK WAR.

The Brooklyn Dealers Discharged by Justice Buckley—Refusal of the Magistrate to Listen to Mr. Bergh—Disgraceful Proceedings on the Part of the Court.

At no time since the great swill-milk war of 1857 has the public been so inflamed with this disgusting and inhuman traffic as the present. Both the Brooklyn and New-York public have been swindled by milkdealers who, under the guise of dealing out "pure unadulterated Orange and Kings County milk," have through their nefarious game spread disease and death in their chalk-and-lead admixture called milk. Yesterday, Police Justice BUCKLEY, of Brooklyn, discharged the whole batch of prisoners arrested through Mr. BERGH's efforts, who were found feeding and dealing out milk of this deadly nature, he assigning as his reason that "Mr. BERGH was not the public prosecutor—that the people was not represented by counsel," showing a miserable precedent. Mr. BERGH thereupon addressed the following communication to Hon. SAMUEL D. MORRIS, which explains itself:

AMERICAN SOCIETY FOR THE PREVENTION }
OF CRUELTY TO ANIMALS. }

Hon. Samuel D. Morris, District-Attorney, Kings County.

DEAR SIR: On the 5th of February I made complaint against the following-named persons for cruelty to animals, in confining and feeding on unwholesome food, &c., a large number of cows in a stable situated at First-street and North Fifth-street, Williamsburg, viz.: Robert O'Grady, Emanuel McClean, John Henry, H. Middlkamp, Peter Semar, John V. Benddar, Michael O'Hara.

These persons were formally arrested on a warrant issued by Justice BUCKLEY, who thereupon demanded an examination, and the day was appointed, (the 12th of February,) but all the parties appearing the defendants' counsel demanded an adjournment until the 21st of February, on which occasion all were again present, when Justice BUCKLEY arraigned the above persons, and demanded who appeared for the people.

To this he received the following answer.

OFFICE OF THE }
DISTRICT-ATTORNEY KINGS COUNTY, }
BROOKLYN, Feb. 21, 1870. }

Henry Bergh, Esq.:

DEAR SIR: Will you please be so kind as to represent the people in all cases where parties are arrested for a violation of the statute against cruelty to animals. Yours, &c.,

(Signed,) S. D. MORRIS.

After procuring the foregoing letter he returned without delay to Justice BUCKLEY's Court, which was still in session, and read and presented it to the Justice, who replied as follows:

Justice BUCKLEY—I still do not recognize your right to appear.

Mr. BERGH—It is by virtue of the paper that I have just submitted.

Justice BUCKLEY—There is no public prosecutor present.

Mr. BERGH—That authority is delegated to me, and I claim, to all intents and purposes of the case, the District-Attorney is present in my person. Does the Court dispute the authority of the paper submitted and the signature of the District-Attorney?

Justice BUCKLEY—No, Sir; but I do not recognize such authority. I shall discharge the defendants.

Thereupon the men arrested, and upon whom it was supposed a punishment would be inflicted, were discharged without further say, to the disgust of the hundreds in court who were anticipating a heavy fine for their disgusting and inhuman practices.

Inquest Concerning the Death of Mrs. Cassidy.

Yesterday evening, at 8 o'clock, before Coroner JONES and a jury, an inquest was opened into the circumstances attending the death of Mrs. CASSIDY while under medical treatment, on the 17th inst., in the Dispensary in Flatbush-avenue, Brooklyn.

The first witness called was Mr. WILLIAM MADDEN, a medical student in attendance at the Dispensary. He deposed that on Thursday last a woman giving her name as MARY CASSIDY, applied for medical treatment of a dislocated arm; he entered her name; her age, 40; and her place of birth, Ireland, in a book kept for that purpose, and directed her to the surgical department of the institution, to which the case belonged; she was conducted up stairs by Dr. BLANCHARD, where better accommodation was provided; thinking the case was an interesting one, he followed, and was shortly after joined by Dr. WILD, Drs. STIRLING and CORTELYOU being also present; Dr. BLANCHARD caused the patient to be placed on a couch, removed his boot, seated himself by her side, and her shoulder having been uncovered, placed his foot in the axilla, and pulled the right arm, which had been dislocated at the shoulder; he pulled steadily for some time without effect, and then Dr. WILD also pulled, and he, (the witness,) getting behind Dr. BLANCHARD, took hold of him and tried to assist; the attempt to reduce the dislocation in this manner proved ineffectual; the operation caused the patient a good deal of pain, and she cried out somewhat loudly; Dr. WILD then went and brought a bottle containing chloroform, and, taking a handkerchief, put a small quantity on it, and applied it in the vicinity of the patient's mouth and nose; after she had inhaled the chloroform for a few seconds it seemed to take effect on her by making her act as if intoxicated, being a little boisterous and kicking a good deal; Dr. WILD went to the bottle again, and put a few drops more upon the handkerchief, applying it as before; after a little while the patient became quiet, as if asleep; Dr. BLANCHARD then renewed his effort by pulling at her arm, and Dr. WILD also took hold of it; it went into its place quite easily; the woman at that time appeared to be breathing as if asleep, and while apparently beginning to recover from the effects of the chloroform, she fainted; Dr. WILD introduced his finger in her mouth to prevent her tongue from falling back into her throat, and her neck and shoulders were also slapped; after that she appeared to revive a little, and then fainted or relapsed again. Dr. WILD continued to hold back her tongue, and various methods were resorted to to cause artificial respiration, such as working her arms and chest and breathing into her mouth; after these had continued for a few moments the windows and shutters were thrown open to admit fresh air. The reviving efforts were renewed; felt for her pulse, but as their own beat rapidly with their exertions, it was difficult to tell whether the patient's pulse beat or not; after a little, some one suggested that a galvanic battery should be procured, and Dr. CORTELYOU proceeded to get it; while it was being got ready, the efforts to revive the patient were continued; the battery was applied to Mrs. CASSIDY's neck and to the lower part of her ribs, beneath her heart, but with no visible effect; up to this time about an hour had been spent in efforts to restore animation; the body now began to get cold at the extremities, and all hope was given up; the attendant doctors went to notify the Coroner, leaving the witness in charge of the body.

The inquest was adjourned till Wednesday.

Hayti—Salnave's Last Letter.

Our correspondent at Port-au-Prince writes:

It will be remembered that before SALNAVE's execution he asked for a quarter of an hour for the purpose of arranging his affairs, which was granted, and that he gave a letter which he wrote at that time to the President of the Court. The following is a translation of the letter, which appears to be a will:

PORT-AU-PRINCE, 15th January, 1870.

MY DEAR PERCILA: In the moment of my death I recommend to your motherly care all of my children. Treat them as you would your own. VICTOR is charged to assist you in caring for them. Give to Mme. ST. JUST $2,000, to AGLAEE $1,000, to the daughter of Mr. LAFORET $2,000, to my mother $1,000, to FLORA $3,000; and tell all my little sons never to meddle with the politics of the country. I would recommend that you go to the Cape, as you can live there better than elsewhere. VICTOR is to put on interest the money of BONNE and that of FLORA, if she finds it to her benefit. Take courage, my wife and children. At this distance I embrace you.

Thy friend, S. SALNAVE.

The ram *Atlanta*, which sailed from New-York Dec. 19, has not been heard from. It is feared that she has foundered, with all on board

OUR DISABLED VETERANS.

The Necessity of Active Measures for their Relief.

Mass Meeting at Cooper Institute—Resolutions Appealing to Congress and the Legislature for Justice—Speeches of Peter Cooper, General Sherman, Henry Ward Beecher and Others.

According to announcement, a mass meeting of citizens, without distinction of party, was held at the Cooper Institute last evening, for the purpose of approving the proposed passage of a law to establish a Soldiers' Home in this State, as an asylum for the wounded and disabled who fought to put down the rebellion. The large hall of the Institute was draped with American flags, banners of the Grand Army of the Republic, coats of arms of the various States, and other appropriate insignia. Eight o'clock was the hour at which the proceedings were to begin, but long before that hour all the available seats in the auditorium were filled, many of the occupants being ladies, and shortly after 8 o'clock the hall was filled to repletion.

The United States band, belonging to Governor's Island discoursed excellent music at various times during the proceedings. Among the prominent gentlemen on the platform were General W. T. Sherman, Judge Chas. P. Daly, General Alfred Pleasonton, Rev. Henry Ward Beecher, General M. T. McMahon, (ex-Minister to Paraguay,) General John Cochrane, Rev. Jos. P. Thompson, Brigadier-General McDowell, U. S. A., and General Wm. B. Tibbetts.

General SHERMAN's appearance on the platform, accompanied by Mr. COOPER and Rev. Mr. BEECHER, was the signal for a unanimous outburst of applause which continued for some minutes.

PETER COOPER, Esq., being chosen to preside, Mr. HOYT came forward and proposed the names of a number of gentlemen as Vice-Presidents and Secretaries of the meeting, the whole list being unanimously adopted.

ADDRESS OF PETER COOPER.

Mr. PETER COOPER then came forward amid loud cheers and spoke as follows:

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN: You will please accept my thanks for this unsolicited honor which you have conferred upon me. I feel it an honor to bear any part in such a work as this—a work which appeals to all the better feelings of our common humanity. I trust that all present are in deep sympathy with the object that has brought us together. That object is to call and fix the attention of all the inhabitants of our City and State on the sacred debt—still due—to our suffering and disabled soldiers. They are the men who periled their lives and lost their limbs in our struggle to save this glorious Union of States, to make it forever a lasting refuge for the persecuted of the world. This Union of States, glorious as it is in all its integrity and purpose, would, if broken up by rebellion, become a mass of warring elements, intent on mutual destruction. Nothing can save us as a nation but the widespread virtue and intelligence of the people. Our only security must forever depend upon the establishment of justice as the only possible means by which the highest welfare of a nation can be effectually promoted. Humanity and justice demand that an ample provision should be made for all who have lost their limbs and been disabled in the terrible war through which we have passed. You will hear from gentlemen this evening, who will address you with overpowering arguments to show that we are bound by every consideration that can move the manhood of an American, to act promptly, and not allow those who have lost their limbs in battle any longer to "beg bitter bread from the cold hand of charity;" and, to shock us more, they are allowed to beg "through realms their valor saved." If we require a stronger stimulus to urge us to perform our duty, we have only to turn our thoughts back to that fearful day when the armies of rebellion had entered Pennsylvania with the intent to subjugate the North to their domination. If they had been successful, they would have gloried in making us pay for the loss of their slaves and the expenses of their war. Their success would have compelled us to pay, or to see our cities in flames, and our homes a desolation. I trust that the Government will not hesitate to tax my property, and the property of every other man, to an amount sufficient to provide for the comfort of our disabled soldiers and the families dependent upon them for support. I now have the pleasure of introducing to you Rev. HENRY WARD BEECHER, whom I know we shall be delighted to hear. We know him to have been among the ablest supporters of the Union cause, and to be one of those who ever battle for the good, the true and the beautiful.

ADDRESS OF MR. BEECHER.

Mr. BEECHER, on coming forward was received with loud applause. He said it had often been his pleasure to appear in that hall in the advocacy of causes popular and unpopular, but he never came more with his whole heart than he did on that night to speak in behalf of our disabled soldiers, our "New-York boys" who had returned home from the fields of battle bearing more honorable memorials than they would have borne if they had had the General's stripes upon their shoulders, for whenever he saw a one-legged man he said, "you have insignia of honor that you will wear as long as you live," and when he saw a one-armed man he was sure that he never skulked from his duty. Men who ran away from battle never lost their arms or their legs. [Applause.] It was a matter of pain and humiliation to him to see those men endeavoring to live by picking up a precarious subsistence upon street corners, or upon errands of small commerce where they were stingily received, and at times almost with frowns. They did not deserve such treatment from their country; he honored their independence—he honored the man who had rather grind an organ at the corner of the street than be a pensioner; he honored every soldier who would sell the smallest article for the smallest profit from house to house, half huckster, half beggar—he honored that man's independence who disdained to receive supine charity, and it was not charity, therefore, be asked at their hands, and through them at the hands of this great State. He asked that those men who had earned of them a livelihood should have that debt of livelihood paid to them. [Applause.] He asked justice, not generosity. He asked their dues, not a charity, not a gift or a pension, for if ever there were men on the face of God's earth that earned a right to live at ease for the remainder of their existence it was those men who lost their limbs and shed their blood for the preservation of the Republic. One of the marvels of this marvelous war was the absorption of that great army, that million and a half, back into citizenship. All the world believed, first, that they could not raise the men; next, that they would not fight; then they could not conquer, and if they conquered they could not be managed afterwards, and that the country should be subject to a military dictator. And yet, like the snows of Winter, they sunk back without rebellion, tumult, or even turmoil. Every household received back its soldier, and its efforts became nobler to support his lingering years. The war was better studied in the cottage and the deserted homes, by the bedside of those that linger in sickness waiting the approach of death; the grief of the mother, widow and sister called back the memory of those battle fields, and the war was best studied in our Northern homes where the crippled have been taken back and the efforts to maintain and support them became apparent. It was honorable to the soldier and his friends, but it was not honorable to the enterprising State of New-York that they should suffer the burden of this war to remain upon these men and their friends. What was there in this State that they did not save by their heroic valor? They did not ask for charity. By their steadfastness, by opposing their breasts to the bayonets of the foe, they have earned the right to their own ease for the rest of their lives. Other States were in advance of them. Already in some States provision had been made for them, and New-York, the first in generous enterprises, ought not to be the last in so heroic a purpose as this. When he looked back upon the days of the war, when they wanted men of military ideas and enterprise, and habits of success, how they prized them when the contest brought genius to the surface. How they said they would never forget them, and he (Mr. BEECHER) resolved he'd never forget them, and he never would. [Great applause.] Half the men who fought their battles had already passed from the nation's memory; mouthing politicians got on their shoulders, and excluded them from the positions to which their valor and patriotic sacrifices entitled them. It was not right. Gettysburg and the battle fields of the war should be held in everlasting remembrance. [Applause.] While they honored the Generals they should not forget the unpayable debt to the privates, who bore the yoke and burden of the day without receiving the reward of their toil. It was a sad thing to have an army in the field, but it was a sadder thing not to have an army there when rebellion lifted its impious head. He did not like to linger on the scenes of the war now that concord was uniting the hearts of the citizens, but as he looked upon the nation from sea to sea prosperous, happy and contented, he could not help contemplating that these men had made it so. No men deserved a nobler recognition of their country or more bountiful gratitude than did these saviours of their country deserve from the people of the United States. Let there be no two parties in this matter. He would be ashamed of the men who responded to the appeal in a spirit of partisanship. Let them speak to the legislators who only waited the voice of the nation to act with decision and generosity, and let a home be provided for the disabled men where they may in peace and comfort live out their years in the country which they were willing to save. The reverend gentleman retired amidst cheers.

Mr. MOULTON, one of the Secretaries, then read letters from Governor Hoffman, President Grant, General Sheridan, Senator Conckling, ex-Governor Seymour, General Slocum, Rev. Dr. Chapin and Senator Fenton.

LETTER FROM PRESIDENT GRANT.

President GRANT's letter is as follows:

WASHINGTON, Feb. 16, 1870.

Edward Cromwell, Esq., Chairman, &c., New-York City:

SIR: I am in receipt of your letter of Feb. 11, announcing the calling of a meeting to urge State legislation for a home for the maimed and disabled soldiers who defended our country in her hour of need. I regret that my duties will not permit my accepting the invitation to be present on the occasion. The object is one that appeals to the heart of every one who sympathized and acted in the preservation of our great Republic. I hope your meeting will be very successful, and that not only will New-York provide for her heroes, but that each State that has not already done so will give the just aid to the band of deserving men, and also provide for the orphans of those who gave their lives to preserve the life of their Government.

Yours truly, U. S. GRANT.

LATTER FROM GOVERNOR HOFFMAN.

Governor HOFFMAN in the course of his letter says:

"At the last session of the Legislature I urged upon it the continuance of the appropriations for the Soldiers' Home, which had for some years been in operation in this city, under the immediate care of the State Government, and which had been and was then successful in much-needed relief to the class of sufferers whose claims your meeting will recognize. The subject was, in my judgment, of so much importance that I made it the occasion of a special message. The Legislature, I regret to say, did not heed my appeal and an act was passed making a limited appropriation, with the condition that the Home should be closed in three or four months. In obedience to this law, the inmates of the Home were transferred to United States asylums in distant States, very much against my inclinations, and very much, in many cases, to the discomfort of the men tranferred. This Home was valuable in affording not only permanent relief within their own State to disabled men, who had earned and needed public provision for their comfort, but also temporary relief to soldiers passing through the capital to reach their friends. I still recognize, as you do, the claims which our maimed and crippled soldiers have upon us."

The following resolutions were then read and adopted:

Whereas, The wounded, disabled and impoverished soldiers of our war for the Union are dropping away from us day by day as the withered leaves fall in Autumn; and that, therefore, the necessity of their support must soon cease to be a burden either to nation, State or individuals; and

Whereas, It is our duty as patriots and citizens, to see to it quickly that while those veterans remain with us, they shall not suffer from neglect, or be subjected to shame because of the helplessness which has resulted from their loyal service; and

Whereas, It is appropriate that the Government and the people should coact for the relief of our needy veterans, in order to secure for them the care and protection which is their due, and which is our debt—therefore,

Resolved, That while we recognize the sacredness of pecuniary pledges whereby our Government was enabled to raise money loans in support of the Union, we are no less conscious of our holier obligations to pay the great debt which we owe to those dearer creditors of the nation who gave their own blood, and yielded their fathers, husbands, brothers and sons in loyal sacrifice to sustain the integrity and perpetuity of our free institutions.

Resolved, That the spectacle daily witnessed of maimed and helpless veterans soliciting public charity and exhibiting their neglected poverty, clad in the rags of the United States service, is repugnant to our self-respect as American citizens and admonishes us that our entire nation is held accountable by strangers for the apparent abandonment of its defenders to indigence and want until they become beggars in the streets of our great cities.

Resolved, That the dire necessity which has driven hundreds of these veterans to the alternative of hunger and cold, or seeking temporary refuge in the poorhouses of Blackwell's Island, is a deplorable supplement to the refusal by our State Legislature, last year, of its usual appropriation for the Soldiers' Home at Albany; and that we respectfully and earnestly ask the Legislature now in session to take prompt action for the establishment of a permanent Home for Disabled Soldiers and Sailors, that shall be worthy of the patriotism, the wealth, the benevolence, and the justice of the State of New-York.

Resolved, That it is the immediate duty of Congress to amend the Pension laws, so that United States Pensions, hereafter, shall be paid monthly, instead of semi-annually, and through the Post Office, by money orders, instead of through a multitude of Pension Agents supported by a percentage on the scanty stipend which ought to belong entirely to the pensioners themselves.

Resolved, That an Executive Committee be appointed to carry out the objects of this meeting.

Resolved, That the Executive Committee appointed by this public meeting of citizens be requested to prepare a suitable bill for presentation to the New-York State Legislature, which bill shall embody provisions for the foundation and support of a Home for Disabled Veterans, and shall contain the names of proper incorporators, commissioners or trustees, selected from well known and respectable citizens, friends of the soldier without distinction of party.

ADDRESS OF GENERAL SHERMAN.

Vociferous calls were then made for General SHERMAN, who in a few moments came forward amid tremendous cheers, and, after silence was restored, spoke as follows:

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN: It was understood by myself and by my friends that I would not be called upon more than simply to acknowledge the kindness of the parties present; and even now I hope you will pardon me if I make my remarks as short as possible, just enough to fulfill your expectations. I must confess that I am somewhat astonished and a little hurt as a soldier to find that soldiers maimed and wounded and thrown upon the charity of the great State of New-York have been sent to Blackwell's Island. I hope it is not so. If it be that any of my old soldiers are there, I will undertake to put them where they will not be associated with criminals. [Great applause.] But, it seems to me, the mere knowledge of the fact is enough. If the knowledge of that fact be spread abroad, every citizen of New-York will be willing to give his little mite towards a home that will enable them to live in honorable comfort, where the soldier may go, not in charity or as a pauper, but as a matter of right and justice. [Applause.] I remember well when we went to the front, when through every State of the South we were cheered on, we were assured every man would be held in remembrance, provided we saved our Government and country. [Cheers.] Every soldier was assured that if he lost his life his children should be cared for; every one was assured that if he lost his limbs he should be cared for in his helpless state. It is not charity, it is a national compact, [cheers,] and a compact which I know the people of the United States, when they understand it, will fulfill. I have been to many of those Soldiers' Homes, perhaps to more than any one here present; I know something of them in my official character, but I will not undertake to describe them to you because the Committee can find all the facts and their cost to the very cent. General SCOTT, who established the first one in the United States, when he took Mexico, left $100,000 to endow a Soldiers' Home for the old and feeble soldiers of the regular army. That has been well distributed in the City of Washington. Congress added to it from the fund resulting from fines to soldiers, and provision has been made to establish one in Harrisburg, where the disabled soldiers will be supported in independence, and accorded permission to go and come as they choose, with simply enough restraint for their own welfare. In like manner, since the war closed, under certain Commissioners, Homes have been established in Augusta, Me., Ohio and Milwaukee, and other Western States, and a Home has been spoken of here. I went to Milwaukee three years ago and saw the children cluster around me clean and healthy, their little faces upturned and their voices asking me if I knew their fathers. I remember once I told a little girl I knew her father, and I never will forget the look of gratitude she gave me. I have no doubt if you saw that little child you would have contributed your share towards the Soldiers' Home in the State of New-York. I again repeat what Mr. BEECHER has well said, far better than I can, that this is not charity, for if ever there was a just debt on earth this is one. Think for a moment what would have been the result had the Confederacy been established as a nation with the frontier close to our own, and nothing to separate us but a fancied line, which could, at a moment, be crossed? Slavery on one side and freedom on the other. War interminable, there would have been little security for life and property in New-York. Think of your commerce here—what would this house be worth? What would be the worth of those great business marts in Broadway? Nothing. Everything would have to be taken for the state of war which would probably last one hundred years; but by the valor of these men who left their arms behind them you have now a whole country, uniform in its character, uniform in its population, and with greater prospects for the future before it than any nation on earth. [Cheers.] I hope this appeal will not be made in vain, that you each and every one will be an agent to tell the citizens of New-York, and that before another month passes you can look the Western people and the Southern people in the face and say that your soldiers, your maimed soldiers, are not on Blackwell's Island. [Great cheering.]

The Chairman then announced the names of the following gentlemen who are requested to act as the Executive Committee provided for in the above resolutions: Edward Haight, Isaac Bell, E. W. Corlies, H. W. Slocum, John H. Keyser, Edward Cromwell, Seth C. Hawley, Charles P. Daly, Alfred M. Hoyt, J. P. Robinson, Alfred Pleasonton, James F. Pierce, Edward B. Lansing, James McQuade, A. J. H. Duganne.

Other addresses were made by Judge DALY, Hon. HORACE GREELEY and others, when the meeting adjourned.

TRIALS OF THE EMPIRE

Story of the Recent Insurrection in Paris.

Outbreak and Progress of the Earliest Disturbances.

The Faubourgs on the Attack and the Tuileries on the Defence.

Scenes and Incidents of the Two First Days.

Extent of the Fighting in the Streets.

From Our Own Correspondent

PARIS, Wednesday, Feb. 9, 1870.

An earlier letter must have prepared you for the deplorable events of which Paris has been the theatre for the last forty-eight hours. It is due to the Opposition to say that by the calm and moderate course which it pursued in the Chamber on Monday last it did its best to save the Government from the patent error which it has committed. It was urged with a great deal of force that although the arrest of M. ROCHEFORT was a logical consequence of the authority to prosecute granted by the Chamber, it would be not only good policy but in accordance with the judgment rendered by the tribunal which did not venture to desprive the Deputy of the First Circumscription of his civil rights, if the execution of this portion of the sentence was suspended until the end of the session. M. GAMBETTA, disdaining the legal points raised by MM. CREMIEUX and ARAGO, and admitting the validity of the arguments used by the Minister of Justice, pressed this commonsense view of the case upon the assembly in one of the happiest and most effective speeches that has ever been delivered by this brilliant young orator. Passion, however, carried the day, and the views of M. OLLIVIER, who, on this occasion, manifested more temper than is usual with him, were sustained by the Chamber.

It was generally understood that on leaving the Salle des Seances after the debate, an attempt would be made to arrest M. ROCHEFORT. Twice in the course of the afternoon several of his colleagues of the Press went to him at the Palais Bourbon to ascertain what he proposed to do in the event of the Government persevering in the determination announced by M. OLLIVIER. "I want force to be used towards me," was his reply. "I do not mean to get into a scuffle with the parties that will be sent to arrest me; nor I shall not lower myself by fighting with the agents of the Prefecture. I shall confine myself to the declaration that I refuse to follow them voluntarily. It will be only when they collar me, that is to say employ force, that I shall consent to move a step." At 5 o'clock a rumor was circulated that the Police agents were posted in the waiting room of the Corps Legislatif. It was added that fiacres had been stationed on the Quai d'Orsay and in the Rue and Place de Bougogne, and that in each of these vehicles was seated a Commissary of Police, decorated with his insignia of office, and accompanied by subordinate agents.

At a quarter to 6 M. ROCHEFORT, who was present at the sitting, quitted the Corps Legislatif by the side door on the left of the great gateway on the quay. He was surrounded by a group of about fifteen friends, journalists and writers, who served as a sort of body guard, and masked him from the agents who were detailed to arrest him. This group, which kept close together, passed through the gate without encountering any obstacle, and proceeded towards that portion of the quay where the hired carriages are usually stationed.

As soon as they were seen approaching, a vehicle drove up, into which M. ROCHEFORT got. M. GAMBETTA and several of his friends entered other carriages which drove off in different directions so as to throw the Police off the track. There were a few cries of "Vive ROCHEFORT," but they were immediately hushed. M. ROCHEFORT, who was accompanied by M. GERMAIN CASSE and two of the editors of the *Marseillaise*, drove across the Place de la Concorde and proceeded to No. 57 Rue de Provence, as he was advised that the Police were on the lookout for him at his apartments and at the office of his journal. The Paris *Journal* states that M. ROCHEFORT changed vehicles four times in the evening, to throw the agents off the scent, which is quite probable, as, after declaring his surprise at not having been arrested on leaving the Corps Legislatif, he expressed his determination, *coute qui coute*, to repair the same evening to the reunion which was to be held in the Rue de Flandre. It was the announcement of this rendezvous which dictated the order to M. MOREL, Commissary of Police for the quarter in which the reunion was to be held, to effect the arrest as soon as M. ROCHEFORT made his appearance.

THE ARREST OF ROCHEFORT.

At the place of meeting as early as 5 o'clock, a vast crowd was assembled in anticipation of the arrival of M. ROCHEFORT and GUSTAVE FLOURENS. The persons present beguiled the time by singing "the Marseillaise," and shouting alternately "Vive ROCHEFORT!" and "Vive la Republique!" About 7:30 M. FLOURENS, accompanied by MM. MILLIERE and ARTHUR ARNOULD, made his appearance in the hall and was most enthusiastically received. Three quarters of an hour later the carriage of M. ROCHEFORT entered the Rue de Flandres amid loud shouts of "Vive ROCHEFORT!" Mr. MOREL, the Commissary of Police, accompanied by several *officiers de paix* and subordinate agents, now made their appearance, and summoned M. ROCHEFORT to follow him. The crowd became excited, and hostile exclamations were heard. M. ROCHEFORT, however, said nothing to encourage them, and personally offered no resistance. Seeing that his friends were about to make a rush to deliver him from the hands of the Police, he called out, "Be calm, fellow-citizens; be calm." He then followed the Commissary, whose office was nearly opposite the place of meeting, and the entrance to which, from the Rue de Flandres, was protected by an iron gate. On the way there was considerable pushing and bustling, and M. ROCHEFORT had his clothes torn and lost his hat. As soon as he had disappeared in the passage adjoining No. 40 Rue de Flandres, the crowd made a rush at the gate, and burst it open. But the passage, unfortunately, had two issues, and the people missed their object. M. ROCHEFORT, M. MOREL, an *officier de paix*, and a Police agent were already seated in a carriage and on their way to Saint Pelagie, where they arrived at 9:10. The Commissary asked M. ROCHEFORT, after the usual formalities had been gone through, if there was anything he could do for him, or if he had any messages for his friends. He replied that all he wanted was writing materials and some books, which were immediately furnished to him. He walked up and down his room the whole night a prey to feverish excitement, which continued all yesterday. He could not be prevailed upon to partake of food, and the only thing which appeared to raise him a little from the depression under which he was suffering, was the visit of his children, who are allowed to communicate with him freely.

SCENES FOLLOWING THE ARREST.

The scene which took place after M. ROCHEFORT's arrest on the Rue de Flandres is thus graphically described by the *Gaulois*, whose reporter happened to be on the spot:

"FLOURENS, on ROCHEFORT's departure, entered the meeting, accompanied by a band of 300 men, some armed with revolvers or cutlasses. The sergents-de-ville disappeared as if by enchantment. 'Citizens,' he said, 'ROCHEFORT is arrested. I declare to you that I rise in insurrection.' He fired a shot in the air, and then seizing the Commissary of Police by the arm, he pointed the revolver at his breast. 'If you resist,' he said, 'I kill you;' he then dragged along that functionary, and drew from a cane a long sword which he brandished above his own head. On reaching the street, FLOURENS, still holding the Commissary, and followed by the same body of men, led him by the Rues de Flandres and de Crimée to the Canal St. Martin, the mob singing the *Marseillaise*, or raising cries of 'Vive la Republique!' 'Mort aux Assassins!' 'Vive ROCHEFORT!' The bridge was crossed, and the crowd entered the Rue de La Villette, some of the rioters going into the wineshops on the way to gather recruits. 'Come, citizens,' they said, 'the moment for the barricades has come; your Deputy has been arrested!' The band increased, and on arriving at the corner of the Rue de Paris stopped, and one individual cried out, 'Citizens, at any corner of the street we may be surprised by the men of NAPOLEON; are you ready to die in the cause?' 'We swear it!' was the answer. The song of the 'Marseillaise' was again taken up. The crowd passed before the Belleville Theatre, where the playbills announced the performance of 'Le Chevalier de Maison Rouge.' Hats were waved in the air amid cries of 'Vivent les hommes de la Révolution! Vive '89!' FLOURENS still kept his hold on the Commissary. On reaching the infantry barracks in the middle of the Faubourg du Temple, the soldiers were seen at the windows. 'Vive l'Armée!' exclaimed the crowd. Opposite the St. Martin Canal two omnibuses were stopped, and the passengers were requested to alight, which they did immediately. The horses were taken out, and given over to the drivers who had descended from their seats. Then a loud crash was heard, and the two heavy vehicles lay on their sides, completely barring the whole width of the road. In a moment the shops and cafés were closed, and the street became dark as on the approach of some sinister event. About fifty men tore down the iron railings before a butcher's shop; a proposal was made to attack the gunsmiths' stores, and the women were sent away. At that moment the aspect of things began to look very serious, and the crowd diminished considerably."

The *Patrie* of last evening gives fuller details of the *emeute* in this quarter, which, it appears, was much more serious than the above extract would lead one to suppose:

"Three hundred rioters traversed the Faubourg St. Martin, shouting 'Blood! We must have blood! Come on to the office of the *Marseillaise*!' Before quitting the Rue de Flandre a group precipitated itself on a wood-yard, scaled the palisades, and seizing on the logs began to hurl them at the sergents-de-ville, who could only keep the assailants at a distance by drawing their swords. The whole quarter was in commotion, shops were closed, and people thought themselves in one of the worst days of civil strife. The panic extended to the Chateau d'Eau, where a troop of several hundred men suddenly debouched at about ten in the evening, shouting: 'Down with the murderers!' 'The line forever!' 'Vive la République!' But it was in the Faubourg du Temple that the affray became most serious. At the bottom of the Rue de Paris (Belleville) the *émeutiers*, armed with clubs, revolvers and missiles, overturned an omnibus and some other carriages with cries of 'Vive ROCHEFORT!' 'Down with the army!' If they had no rifles it was no fault of theirs, for twice they went to summon the manager of the Belleville Theatre to deliver up the arms in his possession. But their threats broke down against the energetic determination of one man. The manager, by way of reply, distributed his arms amongst the employes of the theatre, and conjured them to use them against any one who should venture on an assault. The Peace Officer LOMBARD, at the head of his brigade, rushed resolutely upon the barricade, which was carried with an irresistible vigor, but fell in the act, being wounded in the left breast by a bayonet fixed to the end of a stick. The agents, afraid of being surrounded, retired from the barricade, but only to encounter another band which came up from the Faubourg du Temple, led by a person whose elegant dress formed a contrast with the costume of his escort, and who carried a red flag. At the sight of the Paris Guard, this last band retreated into the faubourg, threw itself into the Rue d'Orillon, and made a barricade with the materials used for building the Church of St. Joseph. The Guard immediately swept the Rue de Paris, the rioters flying in all directions and breaking everything they found in their way. A group which was following the exterior boulevard, driven on by the Police, became dispersed at the top of the faubourg."

But few arms were to be seen in the hands of the rioters until about midnight, when they proceeded to the shop of the celebrated gunsmith LEFAUCHEUX, in the Rue Lafayette, which they pillaged of about one hundred and fifty revolvers and twelve hundred cartridges. None of the guns were taken, and curious to say, nearly three thousand pistols were left behind in the store. There were only four barricades of any importance raised during the first night of the riots; the first was that erected near the canal, the second in front of the Folies Belleville, the third at the corner of the Rue Saint Maur, and the fourth at the corner of the Rue de Paris and the Rue de Puebla.

Several of the Police were wounded. M. LOMBARD had his left lung pierced by a bayonet, and another agent received a pistol shot in the breast. It is not known how many of the rioters were wounded in the first night's conflict. M. GUSTAVE FOULD, the Deputy for the Basses Pyrenees, received a blow from a life-preserver as he was proceeding quietly through the streets.

PROTEST OF THE "MARSEILLAISE" EDITORS.

The whole of the editorial staff of the *Marseillaise*, with one exception, M. ARTHUR ARNOULD, have been arrested, and the paper itself is under seizure. On the first night of the outbreak, the Police installed themselves in the offices of the journal, and detained all who visited the establishment until they had showed that they had no direct connection with it. The following protest appeared yesterday in the columns of the *Marseillaise*. It is signed by nineteen writers connected with the establishment:

"Last evening, at half-past 8, HENRI ROCHEFORT, Deputy of the First Circumscription of the Seine, Representative of the People, was arrested by the Police, on the order of M. EMILE OLLIVIER, at the moment when he was about to enter the saloon of the Marseillaise, hired by him to meet his electors. He was arrested in the midst of them, repairing to the rendezvous they had given him, and faithful to his mandate to the last. Never did a more outrageous insult fall on the cheek of the people. It is the 2d of December recommenced; but this time in half-and-half partnership with the men of the Rue de Poitiers. The attempt strikes only at democracy, which remained alone in the breach; but democracy in 1851 was only a party; in 1870 it is the nation, it is the whole people. This is more than an insult; it is a provocation. Fellow laborers, friends, coreligionists of ROCHEFORT, we shall continue to hold high and firm the flag which he bore for us, and which he will again find, when the day comes, unless it be torn from our hands. This flag is that of socialist democracy, it is that of an implacable revindication of our liberties. It is the standard of the people; it will lead us to victory on the day when they shall make up their minds to conquer."

During nearly the whole of the first night's riots M. EMILE OLLIVIER and M. CHEVANDIER DE VALDROME, Minister of the Interior, remained at the Prefecture of Police.

SECOND NIGHT'S FIGHTING.

Yesterday (the 8th) from an early hour in the morning, a suppressed animation was evident throughout the quarters (Faubourg du Temple, Boulevard de la Villette and Rue de Paris) in which the greatest excitement had prevailed during the previous night. The insurgents had been dispersed to reassemble at a more favorable moment. The Police, however, were continually on the alert, and every indication of revolt was promptly reported at the Prefecture. A great number of groups, composed nearly always of three persons, were remarked going to and fro, appearing to act from a preconcerted understanding, announcing without reserve that they would certainly commence again at night, as they were now armed. This effervescence was entirely confined to the Faubourg du Temple and the Place du Chateau d'Eau: all the other quarters of Paris preserved their ordinary aspect. During the afternoon a bust of the Emperor in the passage of the Magasins Reunis (Chateau d'Eau) was thrown down and broken by some mysterious means—the authors of this outrage on His Imperial Majesty remaining undiscovered by the vigilant Police.

M. LEFANCHEUX, whose manufactory of fire-arms had been robbed by the insurgents during the night, is now protected by the military force. All the arms in this shop, in the Rue Vivienne, have been removed to the Government arsenals for safety.

M. BAZIRE, one of the writers of the *Marseillaise*, resolved that his arrest should not be so inglorious as that of his companion in arms the evening before. The Emperor since the beginning of the Rochefort excitement, and more especially since the assassination of VICTOR NOIR by Prince PIERRE BONAPARTE, makes a point of appearing in public as frequently as possible. Every day, at about 2 o'clock, he walks slowly along the terrace of the Tuileries garden which borders the quai. This promenade is very conspicuous, being elevated several yards above the gardens and the sidewalks on the outside, no one but the Imperial family having access to it during the residence of the Court at the Tuileries. Yesterday, at the usual time, M. BAZIRE stationed himself on the sidewalk, and at the moment the Emperor passed, cried out, "Vive ROCHEFORT! Vive la Republique!" A Commissary of Police was at hand, and M. BAZIRE was, in French parlance, "invited" to follow him. As it may be supposed, when NAPOLEON, the paternal, takes an airing, the quays and the Tuileries gardens literally swarm with *mouchards*, so that M. BAZIRE was quite aware that he exposed himself to an "invitation," which he could not refuse, to take up his lodgings in his enemies' quarters.

As evening advanced the excitement increased in the original centres of agitation. The walls of the Prince Eugene barracks (Place du Chateau d'Eau) were covered with bits of paper with this notice in writing, "Workmen in their shirt-sleeves called for." The shops in all the neighboring streets were closed at an early hour and symptoms of a more decided outbreak than that of the night before began to show themselves. No workmen in blouses were to be seen in their usual haunts, the wine shops; it was therefore obvious that they had serious business on hand. All the public meetings were countermanded by a written order placarded at the entrances of the *sallés de reunion*. Notwithstanding this, a strong force of Police was stationed at the doors.

At the Tuileries there was a panic. The unfinished galleries of the Louvre, adjoining the Palace, were crowded with soldiers, ready to sally forth at the sight of the first "blouse." The gates of the Place du Carrousel—never closed except in times of danger to the head of the State—were half shut and guarded. At the Théâtre Français (situated very near the Palace) the money was returned to the small number of persons intrepid enough to seek amusement while the blood of the Faubourgs is up, the excuse being given that one of the actors had been suddenly taken ill—the real reason being implied and immediately understood. The house was emptied in a moment. Nevertheless, this part of Paris remained entirely tranquil while the usual scenes of bloodshed and atrocity which characterize a Parisian *émeute* were being enacted in the Rochefort circonscription.

THE BARRICADES.

About 8 o'clock in the evening the Police were attacked by bands of "*émeutiers*," in the Boulevard de Belleville. Stones were thrown by the rioters, the policemen drawing their swords to defend themselves. From this moment war was declared, and every person in the streets was attacked indiscriminately—the greater number injured being, as usual, inoffensive citizens returning to their homes. The principal point of the troubles was in the Rue St. Maur, a short street, which was barricaded at both ends, and strongly defended by a mass of young men, many of them students from the Latin Quarter, which was entirely deserted. For several hours they were strongly entrenched in their fortifications, omnibuses, carriages, carts, everything that could be possibly used being pressed into service on the occasion, while paving stones and demolition materials filled up the spaces between. These barricades were taken and retaken several times in the course of the night, the victory remaining at last with the authorities. Not content with their occupation of the strong places, the Police made sallies at intervals into the adjacent streets, and knocked down every one, man, woman or child, in their way, never stopping to inquire whether their victims were killed or wounded.

The Place de Chateau d'Eau was occupied at an early hour by a dense crowd of people, at least one-half of which were women—crying "Vive ROCHEFORT!" "Down with the Emperor!" "Vive la *Marseillaise*." On the arrival of the troops to disperse them resistance was made, but the living mass was driven into the by-streets, and the loiterers either killed outright or wounded by the pursuing soldiers. In one case the crowd took refuge in a "passage," with heavy iron gratings at each end; they closed the gates to protect themselves, but were fired into by the soldiery, and several of them were either killed or wounded. One extremity of the Faubourg du Temple was guarded by a strong force of Police, armed with their swords, with orders to make use of the hilt as an arm. Every man who approached received the warning, "You can't pass." A word of reply and he was dispatched without mercy. In one instance a charge of Police was made, in which there were about a hundred persons wounded, among them a woman, who was supposed to be fatally injured. From 10 o'clock until near midnight the scenes in the troubled quarters were frightful, one of the most horrible features being the presence of enraged women, with the gestures and wild cries which seem to have descended to them in direct line from the *poissardes* of the First Revolution. But, what is astonishing in all this, is the calm style in which the reporters wield their pens in recounting these horrors. One of them relates his own narrow escape from a massacre by a charge of cavalry, with the same easy nonchalance with which he describes the pretty bedroom into which a wounded municipal guard was carried after the fight. A bloodless revolution seems to be no longer possible. The politicians were a little too precipitate in claiming this character for the change from the autocratic to the liberal empire. The journalist alluded to above heard the cries of three workmen who were bayoneted in front of the *porte cochère* through which he had passed into safety the second before.

A general order was given out to fire upon the people. Those who could not escape in time were literally put to the bayonet and sword, with but few exceptions.

The conflict was continued until 2 o'clock in the morning; as fast as one barricade was taken another was raised. The barricade St. Maur was finally taken for the third time at 1 o'clock; 150 men are reported as killed or wounded at this point alone. During the evening a serious *emeute* took place in front of St. Pelajie, the prison in which ROCHEFORT is confined, but by 3 o'clock the city was tranquilized, or at least subdued.

INCIDENTS OF THE NIGHT.

The journals relate a number of incidents of the night. Among them, we read that a Chief of the Bureau of Police was heard haranguing the crowd and crying out "Citizens! Vive la Republique! We must know how to resist!" It is stated that a Corsican in the "Gardes de Paris" was only prevented from shooting a woman looking out of a second story window, by having his gun struck down by his superior—this same Corsican having his hands dyed with blood.

The "Garde de Paris" was said to be extremely irritated against the "*emeutiers*," and to have been ready to exterminate them at the first chance. They complained bitterly of having been kept on duty twelve consecutive hours without sleeping or eating, and doubtless considered a few hundreds or thousands of lives as a fair price to pay for their repose and comfort. The Garde de Paris is composed of picked men whose faithful attachment to the Emperor has been purchased by a series of favors and privileges to themselves and to their families. It is therefore to be feared that this third night will be more terrible than the preceding ones. In the morning the palace of the Tuileries was surrounded by a strong guard of soldiers, both infantry and cavalry. Numbers of persons were withdrawing their deposits from the banks previous to leaving the city. M. GUSTAVE FLOURENS, the principal leader in the revolt, has not yet been captured.

A 5 P. M. a number of fresh arrests had been made. Among them was that of M. ARTHURE ARNOULD, of the *Marseillaise*, and Messieurs MATHOREL and ALFRED LEVY, organizers of the public meetings of the Salle Molière.

La Liberté had the following alarmist article under the caption of "The Barricades:"

"Last night we visited the Faubourg du Temple, and we reached home heart-broken, despairing, after the sickening spectacle we witnessed there, and which, it seems to us, must be repeated again this evening.

This evening, without any doubt, the third act, the third *journée* of the drama commenced on Monday in the Corps Legislatif, will be played at Belleville. Our sad presentiments are being realized; the battle is engaged; blood has flowed. In the Rue de Faubourg, in the adjoining streets, on the banks of the canal, we saw the troops massing; we saw charges of infantry and of cavalry succeeding each other. We saw, with our own eyes, the dead bodies; we heard the groans of the wounded. Everywhere darkness, everywhere a freezing silence, broken only by the tread of horses and the march of foot soldiers—by the dismal cry which broke out at intervals from a distance, 'To arms!'

Eighteen years have passed since Paris witnessed similar scenes; eighteen years since it has seen its paving stones torn up, its vehicles overturned. And it is just forty days since the coming in of a Liberal Ministry that we are the mournful witnesses of the restoration of the barricades. The barricades! This word only aroused in us a far-off memory of a forgotten past, whose return seemed impossible. We hoped that in the city right had forever replaced force—that stupid and odious thing, the very name of which should be cast out from political language and from the political dictionary. We were mistaken, and a bloody baptism has just inaugurated the new parliamentary *régime*."

Need I add, after all this, that the ball at the Tuileries, announced for to-night, has been indefinitely postponed!

CURRENT NOTES.

The Indiana Republican State Convention is to be held in Indianapolis to-day.

Cairo has a new paper called the *Egyptian Sun*. This Cairo is in Illinois.

St. Louis sends New-Orleans 30,000 tons of ice under one contract.

The Connecticut Democratic State Convention, to nominate candidates for State officers, meets in New-Haven to-day.

Detroit has repealed its ordinance requiring commercial travelers to pay license. It has not been enforced for some time.

St. Louis is bringing the law to bear upon its intelligence-office men who take money from persons seeking position without being of any service to them.

Philadelphia has shown unprecedented enterprise in one thing. They laid out a cemetery there only a few months ago, and already more than two thousand lots have been disposed of.

The Louisiana Democratic State Central Committee, acting upon the advice of prominent country members of the party, have determined to revoke their call for a State Convention on the 4th of March.

A brilliant financial genius in Boston has discovered and informs his misguided readers that "money is so plentiful in Europe that we cannot fund the debt at the proposed lower rates this year."

They say that a member of one of the Eastern Legislatures recently wrote home to his wife to know what his religion was, and that she wrote back that he had better call it Protestant, and let it go at that.

A paper in Virginia, Nev., a few days ago said that a late wind storm blew away all the dust so there was little suitable material left to make mud when the rain came. O, for an hour of Nevada wind here in New-York!

An awkward clown in a circus at Columbus, Ga., last week, threw a large wooden ball into the air, and when it came down it struck upon the head of a little boy, one of the spectators. The boy's father asks the circus company to pay him $10,000.

General ROBERT TOOMBS was in Augusta, Ga., last week, looking ten years younger than he did at the close of the war; and what is more, one of the local papers says that he "still retains, in full robustitude, one of the most remarkable and versatile minds the country has ever produced."

At a meeting of the National Education Society of the Free Will Baptist denomination, held in Portsmouth, N. H., last week, it was unanimously voted to remove their Theological School from New-Hampton, N. H., to Providence, R. I., provided that city is liberal in the matter of endowment.

There was a false alarm of fire in Wall's Opera House, Washington, during the performance on Saturday night. Women screamed and fainted, and a mad rush was made by many for the doors, but through the exertions of a few cool persons quiet was restored, and nobody was hurt.

The Pennsylvania Cemetery contains seven graves side by side, in which repose the lifeless remains of a man and his six wives. When the first wife died the third was three years old and the fifth an infant of twelve months; while the last wife was not born until the year following the death of the first.

The Montreal *Witness*, while remarking that it does not interfere in Dominion party politics, says it cannot resist the conviction that the position of Sir JOHN A. MACDONALD, who has so long ruled the country, has points of similarity to that of Belshazzar at his last banquet—that GALT may stand for *Mene*, McDOUGALL for *Tekel*, BOWELL for *Upharsin* and McKENZIE for another Daniel to interpret them.

The Quincy (Ill.) *Herald* declares that a young lady attended one of the largest and most fashionable churches in that city not many Sundays ago, and as soon as she had entered her pew, began "an indiscriminate and promiscuous survey of the entire congregation through her opera glass." The *Herald* thereupon enters its protest against the opera glass as out of place in church during divine service.

A suit is on trial in St. Louis in which GEORGE W. POMEROY seeks to recover of W. H. BENTON $650,000 profit, alleged to be due him according to the terms of a partnership which existed between them. The point at issue is said to be whether the defendant carried on certain speculations in Government vouchers, cotton, whisky and tobacco, in the years 1863–4, with the funds of the firm of POMEROY & BENTON, or with his own private means.

The Republican Executive Committee of the Seventh Congressional District of Kentucky, have issued an address in which they say that the ratification of the Fifteenth Amendment has thrown the self-styled Democracy into the utmost confusion and terror, and call upon the Republicans to organize in every voting precinct, affording every facility for the harmonious coöperation of the colored men and fully acknowledging them in all political proceedings.

In his lecture upon the origin of species at the Lowell Institute, Boston, Professor WILDER defended Professor AGASSIZ from the charge of atheism, and said that some of his scientific colleagues have even looked upon him as a "bigot," because of his constant efforts to show that Nature is the work of an intelligent God. Professor WILDER further said: "We, who know him best, who love and honor and trust him for what he has done in science, for humanity and for ourselves, are ashamed of our fellow-men, and are inclined to question the benefits of any theology which leads them to cast a slur upon the religious convictions of one whose daily life is a blessing to all about him, and who within the past two months has been brought nigh to death's door, with no other fear in his mind than that he might not live to finish the work he has begun."

The Pope Declaring Himself Infallible.

The Pope appears to be in advance of the pending decision of the Council upon the question of Pontifical infallibility. According to the *Tablet* his Holiness has, within the last few days, approved and enriched with indulgences a prayer for the Greek schismatics, wherein the following words are worthy of note: "O Mary, Immaculate Virgin, we beseech thee to be pleased to entreat the Divine Spirit in favor of our erring brethren, that enlightened by his quickening grace, they may return to the Catholic Church, *under the infallible authority of its chief Pastor, the Roman Pontiff.*"

General Reynolds' Letter Declining the Nomination for United States Senator in Texas.

HEADQUARTERS FIFTH MILITARY DISTRICT,
AUSTIN, TEXAS, Feb. 14, 1870.

T. G. Tracy, Esq., Editor Austin Daily State Journal:

MY DEAR SIR: As a response to the numerous applications to permit the use of my name as a candidate for the United States Senate, I have the honor to request the publication of this note. I am not a candidate for any civil position whatever, and have never authorized the use of my name in such connection. The proper discharge of my duties has required of me the performance of many acts of a political character, but my convictions of right and sense of propriety would preclude the acceptance on my part of any political office at the present time, under existing circumstances, at the hands of the Legislature of Texas. I have, to be sure, resided in the State, with trifling intervals, for more than three years, but this residence has been as an officer of the army, charged, in addition to the ordinary duties of my profession, with the Reconstruction laws of Congress. Nothing but the existence of an unprecedented emergency could warrant the Government in placing in the hands of a single individual the vast power intrusted by these laws to a District Commander. I doubt whether a residence under such conditions constitutes an inhabitant of the State, in the sense in which this phrase is used in the Constitution of the United States. There are other matters pertaining to the question, but I forbear to lengthen this note. I fully appreciate the kindness of the friends who would confer upon me this distinguished honor, and return them my sincere thanks, but decline to permit the use of my name in connection with any civil position.

Very respectfully,
(Signed,) J. J. REYNOLDS.

RELIEF FOR THE PEOPLE.

The Reduction of Taxes and the Influence of the Press.

From the St. Louis Democrat, Feb. 19.

Commenting upon the report of Secretary BOUTWELL, we very earnestly dissented from his recommendation that taxes should not be reduced, and said, with a plainness which a true friendship to the Administration demanded, that its policy in that particular was contrary to the wishes of the people and to the interests of the country. In the same spirit of fidelity to the public welfare other papers, both at the West and at the East, commented upon the report, and dissented from the opinion of the Secretary and of the President. The New-York *Tribune* attempted the *rôle* of sycophant—a part in which that paper does not shine—and proceeded to arraign as hostile to the Administration and to the party those journals which had thus criticised its policy. But it was very soon apparent that the journals in question had no desire to be forced into an attitude of hostility to the Administration, but that such hostility, if it could be forced upon them by the advocates of Mr. BOUTWELL's notions, would prove altogether more disastrous to the Administration than to the independent papers aforesaid. They had the people behind them. No Republican Administration, no Republican Congress, be it ever so strongly intrenched, can afford to drive into opposition such journals as the Cincinnati *Gazette* and *Commercial*, the Chicago *Tribune*, the Sacramento *Union*, the Indianapolis *Journal*, the NEW-YORK TIMES and Albany *Journal*, the Hartford *Courant*, Springfield *Republican* and the Boston *Journal*, all papers of great influence in the States whose opinion they at once largely shape and faithfully represent. The tone which the *Tribune* saw fit to assume, had it been imitated by the other advocates of the policy of the Secretary, would have deprived the Administration of all hope of support from seven or eight of the most powerful States, having about one hundred votes in the House. It was quickly apparent that in this absurd tone the *Tribune*, if it represented the Secretary, certainly did not represent the President for the Administration, and that General GRANT was faithful to the promise made in his letter accepting the nomination, that he should have no policy of his own to enforce against the will of the people, but was disposed to consider with candor any criticism or dissenting opinion, and give to it due weight.

The formal declaration of the President to the Committee on Ways and Means, as reported in Washington dispatches, shows that the suggestions made have not only been received as the kindly advice of friends, but have been accepted as expressing the will of the people. The President states that "last Fall he was of opinion that we had better go on as rapidly as possible in buying up and canceling our bonds, so as to reduce our debt, and in this view had recommended that we hold our tax and tariff rates generally at the present figures," but he had now "become satisfied that it would be best for the country to have a reduction in taxation, that the people were anxious for it, and that Congress could not well do less than meet this expectation." We quote this frank statement by the President the more gladly, because it shows that we were not mistaken when we said:

> "The people do not want to go on paying in taxes more than one hundred millions a year above the real necessities of the Government, to enable Mr. BOUTWELL to notify us every month that seven or eight millions more of the public debt have been paid. Just at this time, the good people of these United States have other use for their money than to pay debts not due. We are persuaded that if they could vote to-day directly upon Mr. BOUTWELL's programme, they would condemn it by an overwhelming majority. They like to see the money collected honestly and economically applied to the payment of obligations, but they do not like to have $100,000,000 collected more than any public need requires."

We rejoice exceedingly that the President has arrived at the conclusions expressed by him. It removes at once the only serious cause of dissatisfaction with the policy of the Administration, and will go far to secure for it a higher measure of confidence from the whole people. We rejoice because we earnestly desire to see the President represent successfully the wishes of the people, and win from them for his civil career an approval not less hearty than that which his military achievements secured. We rejoice again, because it appears that the President is too true a man to shrink from the frank acknowledgment of a change of opinion, and too sensible a man to shut his ears, in obstinacy or self-conceit, to the suggestions of true friends. Small men know too much to bear any dissent with patience; it takes a man of real merit, and of confidence in his own strength, to listen willingly to criticism and frankly acknowledge its correctness. Henceforth, the people will feel that they have in General GRANT a President who honestly means to consult their interests and wishes, and who, if he ever errs in judgment, is not too narrow a man to hear or too small a man to be influenced by good reasons.

We think no intelligent observer of events will fail to appreciate the lesson which this change of policy suggests, namely, that an independent and faithful Press is worth more than Congress itself. Not from either end of the Capitol came the suggestions which the President has thoughtfully and favorably considered. It is but a few days since the House voted down resolutions looking towards reduction of taxation by tariff. Neither House has yet ventured to say frankly to the President and the Secretary of the Treasury, "Gentlemen! you are in error, and the people will not sustain you in this." But while Congress spent its time in fighting about re-reconstruction the Press spoke freely, and gave utterance to the popular desire that taxation should be reduced. If that advice shall be heeded by Congress, fifty Republican members of Congress will have occasion next Fall to thank those papers whose independence saved them from defeat by warning them of the grave mistake into which they were likely to fall. We may now hope that the Administration and Republican Party will be heartily sustained by the people in the elections of this year. But the thanks will be due, not at all to those blind leaders of the blind who tried to crack the party lash over men who had both the sense and the courage to speak plainly. It will be due to such papers as the NEW-YORK TIMES at the East, and the Chicago *Tribune*, Cincinnati *Gazette* and *Commercial*, Indianapolis *Journal* and Missouri *Democrat* at the West, whose independent criticism has proved the truest friendship, and has, we trust, saved the party from a dangerous mistake.

THE TEA TRADE.

Growth of the Business—The Traffic in this Country and in Europe.

Some of our modern luxuries, which have come to be regarded by many almost as necessaries of life, are of comparatively recent date. Before the romantic adventures and explorations of Sir WALTER RALEIGH and his still more romantic accounts of them, the fragrant Havana had not begun its soothing mission in the club house of the gentleman or the attic of the philosopher, and at the same date "the cup that cheers but not inebriates" was hardly known beyond the happy confines of the Celestial Empire. A century or two later, when Dr. JOHNSON wrote his elaborate pamphlet in defence of his own favorite weakness, and "the solid men of Boston" turned historical masqueraders and made a huge teapot of their harbor to show their contempt for King GEORGE and his subservient Parliament, the cheerful click of the cup and spoon had already become household music throughout civilized Europe and enterprising America. Since that time the China trade has formed an important part of the commerce of the world, and its principal object has been to obtain supplies of those cubical boxes, marked with mysterious hieroglyphics, which figure so conspicuously in the stock in trade of every respectable grocer.

Russia carried on considerable trade with China as early as the latter part of the fifteenth century, when caravans from Siberia and Bokhara traversed the plains of Tartary, and in exchange for furs obtained the silks and satins of Pekin and Nankin, and small supplies of tea from Canton and Shanghae. Two centuries later this commerce was regulated by treaty, and the system of stamps was adopted, which has continued in use to this day. Tea was first introduced into Southern and Western Europe by the Dutch, in the early part of the seventeenth century, when they had almost a monopoly of the foreign commerce of the continent, but it was unknown in England until after 1650. Even then this commodity was a luxury, enjoyed only by the favored few, and in the ten years from 1700 to 1710, the total importation was no more than 800,000 pounds. From 1710 to 1810, 750,000,000 pounds of the fragrant leaf were brought into England, and during the next twenty years the importation amounted to 427,000,000 pounds, or more than 20,000,000 pounds per year. Since that time the traffic has grown immensely, and to-day the importation of tea from China to Great Britain amounts to more than £10,000,000 sterling in value every year.

The American tea trade began soon after the little disturbance which accompanied the establishment of our national independence had been thoroughly settled, and in 1784 New-York merchants sent vessels to China for the much-esteemed commodity, establishing a direct trade with the Celestials entirely on a specie basis. A few years later the merchants of Boston and Salem commenced what may be demonstrated the indirect trade with China. Vessels were dispatched to the northwest coast with a variety of merchandise, where they took in cargoes of furs and proceeded to the Asiatic ports. There they obtained the product in question and made a long and roundabout voyage homeward. This method of conducting the business flourished for some years, and many a New-England merchant got rich by a very few of these long voyages made by the staunch sailing vessels of the day, but in time New-York, with her direct trips and her specie basis, gained the advantage, and Boston and Salem, as well as Philadelphia, which had adopted the same system of China trade, began to decline, while the young and enterprising Metropolis steadily advanced in this profitable traffic.

The whole amount of the tea brought to this country in 1784-5, the first year of the business, was 880,100 pounds. Two years later five ships were employed in the China trade and brought over 1,186,860 pounds of tea. This department of commerce steadily increased, and in 1802, 6,543 tons of American shipping were engaged in it, 2,590 tons sailing from Boston, 2,900 from Philadelphia and 1,053 from New-York. Since that time the relative position of the three cities has been reversed, and at present by far the greatest quantity comes into the port of New-York. By the year 1825 one New-York merchant had built up such a flourishing China trade as to dispatch a vessel to the Celestial ports every month, a remarkable achievement for those days. The tariff of 1824 and the act regulating the British colonial trade in 1826 somewhat impeded the business, but in 1831-32 there were fifty-nine American vessels constantly passing between the Western Continent and the Eastern limits of the world in quest of this one article of luxury, and during that year they brought 13,250,185 pounds to this country. In 1836 the importation amounted to 16,381,125 pounds and was valued at $5,341,566. The import of tea at the port of New-York alone now amounts to about $12,000,000 annually, and the establishment of friendly and commercial relations with the great Empire on the other side of the world is likely, among its less important effects, to contribute still more to the luxury which was borrowed from the Celestials so many years ago and have persevered in so universally since.

THE MISERIES OF A MISER.

A Writ "De Lunatico" in the Case of a Wealthy Recluse—He is Adjudged Incapable of Managing His Own Affairs.

In Washington, Dutchess County, resides a man 70 years of age, named BENJAMIN RYDER. For twenty years he has lived solitary and alone in his dilapidated dwelling, doing his own cooking and subsisting chiefly upon samp, milk and eggs. He owns real and personal property to the amount of $16,000. A short time ago his grandson, ALBERT M. CARD, petitioned for a commission *de lunatico enquerendo*, which was granted and executed by Hon. JOHN THOMPSON on Friday last, at Wheeler's Hotel, Washington, the proceedings lasting from 11 A. M. that day till 2 o'clock the next morning, and the greatest interest being manifested. The large room in which they were held was crowded all day and through the long hours of the night, farmers being present from Stanford, Pleasant Valley and Washington. Twenty-six witnesses were examined—seven for the petitioner and nineteen for the defendants. During the examination Deputy Sheriff HALSTED was instructed by warrant to bring Mr. RYDER before the Commission. He had to ride ten miles to serve the document, and when he reached his destination found Mr. RYDER securely entrenched behind bolted doors and barred windows. He returned and so reported. The documentary evidence adduced on the part of the petitioner disclosed the chief features of interest. By this it appears that Mr. RYDER in January, 1869, was, as stated above, possessed of $16,000 worth of property, accumulated by a life of industry and saving bordering closely upon the economy of a miser, and that by power of attorney and trust deed this amount of property is placed in a state of glorious uncertainty. The oral testimony discloses a mode of living and habits of person which would scarcely be deemed possible in so wealthy and refined a community as that in which Mr. RYDER has his being, for if reliance is to be placed upon the statements, he could hardly be said to live. His habits have been of the most filthy character, and he seldom washes himself. One witness stated, "He lives like a hog." In reference to his capabilities for transacting business one witness stated that last month he saw him paying for some pork, He took a roll of bills from his overcoat pocket as big as the crown of a hat. It was wrapped in brown paper in which there was a hole. From this hole he picked one or two bills and then took from his pantaloons pocket a well stuffed wallet, from which he took another bill, and then removing his hat took from it rolls and "wads" of shin-plasters and paid out some of them. It does not appear that he kept any valuables in his house. In his dealings with men he was shown to be peculiarly sharp, and one witness swore "he was more knave than fool." All the witnesses for the defence testified that in their opinion he is of sound mind and capable of managing his own affairs. The jury, however, found him of unsound mind, and incapable of managing his affairs. The petitioner, in the case of Mr. RYDER's death, would succeed to one-eighth of his estate. The next thing in order will be the confirming of the verdict of the jury by the Supreme Court, and the appointment, of a suitable person to take charge of Mr. RYDER's person and estate, in case there shall be no appeal for exception, which, we understand, is strongly urged.

Assault on Shipboard—Singular Escape of the Offender.

A communication was received at the United States Attorney's office for this district, from Mr. THOMAS M. POND, Consul at Para, Brazil, yesterday, containing a complaint made before the latter, on the 22d of January, by EDWARD C. MORTON, mate of the schooner *Edwin*, belonging to Bridgeport, and by GEORGE SWIFT, one of the crew of the vessel, against a sailor named PETER CRAVEN, charged with having made a felonious and dangerous assault on MORTON with a knife. The offence was alleged to have been committed in the harbor of Para, in consequence of the mate's having censured the accused for disobedience of orders. The assailant was given over to the custody of E. G. DAYTON, master of the vessel, to be delivered to the authorities here. On arriving opposite Staten Island he was allowed to go on shore by Mr. DAYTON, since which time he has not been heard from.

Personal.

Collector GRINNELL left for Washington last evening on official business, to be gone two days.

Colonel J. H. Grover, United States Consul to Italy; Hon. B. G. Lathrup, of California, and F. R. Fernau, Esq., of Buenos Ayres, are at the Coleman House. Judge William Sloane, of North Carolina; Hon. B. E. Green, of Pennsylvania; Hon. H. H. Houston, of Philadelphia, and James Roy, Esq., of West Troy, are at the St. Nicholas Hotel. General Darling, of the United States Army; Hon. J. E. McManus, of Oregon; Hon. G. A. Baker, of Detroit, and G. P. Pomeroy, Esq., of Providence, are at the Metropolitan Hotel. Hon. John Duff, of Boston; F. H. Smith, of Washington, and J. H. Bowen, of Chicago, are at the Fifth-avenue Hotel. Commander McIlvaine, of the United States Navy, and Charles Dwight, Esq., of Boston, are at the Albemarle Hotel. General L. E. Webb, of Wisconsin, is at the Hoffman House. General J. C. Robinson, of the United States Army, and Commander Matthews, of the United States Navy, are at the St. Denis Hotel. General W. T. Sherman, of Washington, Lieutenant-Commander Pierson, of the United States Navy, and Hon. O. J. Martin, of Philadelphia, are at the Astor House.

Heroism Rewarded—Money and Medals for Saving Human Life.

The humanity and daring of the men who during the storm on the night of Jan. 2, at the risk of their lives, (one of which was sacrificed,) rescued the survivors of the wrecked schooner *Statesman*, on the Long Island Coast, near Rockaway, have received some small degree of recognition. The Life Saving Benevolent Association of New-York have awarded to the widow and son of FRANCIS ABRAMS, who lost his life in the effort, $150, and to SAMUEL RINEHART, who went in the lifeboat three times, and was thrown out and injured, and very narrowly escaped with his life, $75; to RUSHMORE HICKS, who went in the boat four times, $25; to SAMUEL D. ABRAMS, Captain of the boat, $25; to DANIEL MOTT, keeper of Life Station No. 4, $25; and to a number of men who rendered valuable assistance in various ways, $150, in sums to each of $15, or $10, or $5.

Mr. CHAS. H. MARSHALL, of this City, has also contributed $50 for Mrs. ABRAMS, through the Treasurer of the Association.

The Association has also directed that a medal and $15 be presented to WILLIAM H. WOOD, for his humanity in leaping into the Hudson River and rescuing from drowning HENRY KAMMEYER, aged 5 years, who fell from the bridge of the Jersey City Ferry, Dec. 23, 1869.

The like sum of money and a medal have been "Presented to CHARLES McCARTHY, who at much peril to himself jumped into the river at the Ferry, Jersey City, and rescued from drowning LOUISA DOUGHLAS HAMMERMAN, aged 9 years." This praiseworthy act, in June last, excited much interest from the fact that McCARTHY was not a good swimmer.

THE ALLEGED GAUGER'S FRAUDS.

Examination in the Case of Martin R. Cook—Testimony in Regard to the Returns and other Matters.

An examination was held in the United States Commissioner's office yesterday in the case of MARTIN R. COOK, of the firm of GORDON, FELLOWS & MCMILLAN, wholesale liquor dealers, charged with having aided and abetted an ex-gauger named EBENEZER W. FARRINGTON in making false returns on a large quantity of whisky at the time of its removal from bond. District-Attorney PIERREPONT conducted the prosecution.

Deputy Collector KOOP, of the Thirty-second Revenue District, testified that he had been connected with SHERIDAN SHOOK's office; that he had found the papers marked exhibits 1 A and 1 C among the records in the Collector's office; that exhibit 113 was reported to have been found on the premises of GORDON, FELLOWS & CO.; that exhibit 1 A was an entry of merchandise to be withdrawn by M. R. COOK for E. B. WHITE; that exhibit 1 C was a detailed report made by FARRINGTON. At this point exhibits 1 A and C were offered in evidence, it being admitted that the signatures attached to them were COOK's.

MOSES F. WEBB, Deputy Collector, testified that he found exhibited 1 B among the papers in GORDON, FELLOWS & CO's. store about the 17th of January last; that he called on COOK a day or two previous and told him that he wanted the Inspector's returns; that he received the box containing the returns from COOK, but that the latter objected to his taking them away; that he had found exhibit 2 A, B and C in the invoice book belonging to defendant. These exhibits were subsequently offered in evidence, but were admitted only as identified, without applying to the charge against the defendant.

WILLIAM G. HARVEY, formerly bond clerk in the Thirty-second District, testified that exhibit 1 A was signed by E. B. SHAFER as Deputy Collector, and that the signature on exhibit 1 C was FARRINGTON's.

E. B. SHAFER also testified that the signature on exhibit 1 C was FARRINGTON's.

JOHN S. GRIGGS testified that he was clerk for GORDON, FELLOWS & CO. in August, 1868; that the barrels recorded in exhibit 3 A were shipped to Boston; that he attended to the shipment himself; that he took letters from COOK to FARRINGTON on several occasions; that he saw FARRINGTON frequently at COOK's office talking with the latter; that he knew that their conversation was about the withdrawal of whisky, but that he could not hear what was said; that he believed that the conversation was secret; that he knew of FARRINGTON's having gauged barrels for GORDON, FELLOWS & CO.; that he saw the books and the marks of the gauging; that he saw that the marks on the barrels in one case were less than the contents; that the envelopes which he carried from COOK to FARMINGTON felt thick and soft; that he formed a judgment at the time that they contained money from the sense of feeling alone; that he was told by COOK not to say anything about the envelopes; that he knew the gaugers were incorrect from the receiving clerk saying so at the time.

WINFIELD TUCKER testified that he was formerly cashier for GORDON, FELLOWS & CO.; that he received instructions from COOK in regard to making up packages; that he was told to put up money in envelopes and seal them with mucilage; that he put up from $50 to $500 at a time; that he didn't direct the envelopes; that he gave them back to COOK, and that he was told by the latter to charge on the merchandise account; that he charged the money in that way; that he did not charge the regular bill exactly in the same way; that he was told by COOK on one or two occasions that he didn't want it known what the envelopes contained.

Testimony was also given by ENOCH GEORGE, ANDREW H. COOK, D. C. BLANCHARD and GEO. V. CURTIS, after which the examination was adjourned until this morning.

SENSATION MANUFACTURE.

How the Story of a Plot to Assassinate Prince Arthur was Concocted—Testimony Before the Police Commissioners.

Commissioner BOSWORTH sat yesterday morning to investigate charges against policemen. There was the usual variety of cases, the major portion being for neglect of patrol duty. The chief matter of public interest, however, was in the case of Sergeant JOHN J. TAYLOR and Patrolman EDWARD CARPENTER, of the Twenty-ninth-street Precinct. These officers were arraigned upon a complaint made by Superintendent KENNEDY, founded upon statements made by JOHN E. P. DOYLE, reporter of the *Evening Telegram* and New-York *Herald*, that by direct statements and insinuations they induced DOYLE and other reporters to publish that an attempt had been made to assassinate or kidnap Prince ARTHUR on the 6th inst. by certain persons then under arrest in the Twenty-ninth Precinct, when in fact no such purpose was entertained by such persons:

JOHN E. P. DOYLE was sworn, and stated that on the morning of Saturday, Feb. 5, he went into the Twenty-ninth Precinct Station House about 9 o'clock, and found Sergeant TAYLOR sitting there; asked if there was anything new, and Sergeant TAYLOR said there was not. A moment after TAYLOR asked if DOYLE had heard of the rumored plot against Prince ARTHUR, to which the latter replied that he had not. TAYLOR then mentioned something about the matter, but said that there was no evidence whatever that the men arrested, and against whom a charge of disorderly conduct appeared on the blotter, had contemplated anything of the kind. Mr. DOYLE said Sergeant TAYLOR gave him no reason to think the story had any foundation, and as to Patrolman CARPENTER, he had never spoken to that officer on the subject.

JOHN A. HATTON, reporter of the New-York *Democrat*, testified that he first heard of the assassination story from Captain BURDEN, at the Jefferson Market Police Court; he then went to the house of CARPENTER, woke him up and asked for information concerning the matter, but CARPENTER refused to say anything on the subject until Mr. HATTON told him that he had already heard of the matter from the Captain, when CARPENTER gave him the details of the arrest. Witness could not remember any words that were used on either side, but knew that CARPENTER said something about MURPHY, one of the prisoners, having intimated on the way to the Station House that he had designs against Prince ARTHUR.

A. O. McGREW, reporter of the *Evening News*, which published the first account of the sensation, being sworn, testified that he had never spoken to Sergeant TAYLOR or Officer CARPENTER in his life.

Captain HENRY BURDEN being sworn, said that he was in charge of the desk when CARPENTER brought in his prisoners; nothing was said about Prince ARTHUR; nothing about the men having been lurking about the residence of Mr. STOUGHTON; the charge was simply one of disorderly conduct; witness never heard anything about Prince ARTHUR in connection with these men until the next morning, when Sergeant MULLIN told him Mr. DOYLE had been there and was going to get up a sensation in relation to an intended assassination of the Prince.

WILLIAM MURPHY, the man arrested upon whom the pistol was found, testified that he is a brass finisher, living at No. 46 Centre-street. On the night of his arrest he was intoxicated, and was not in company with the others, but happened accidentally to come up at the moment of the disturbance. He said nothing about Prince ARTHUR to anybody; did not have any designs against him, nor did he even know the Prince was in the neighborhood. Witness concluded by remarking that everybody appeared to know more about the matter than he did himself.

At this stage the examination was concluded, but after the adjournment Judge BOSWORTH intimated that the investigation is not yet ended, and that it is evidently the intention of the Commissioners to probe the affair so thoroughly that it will be apparent who is responsible for the originating of a wicked *canard*, which is already proven to have had no foundation whatever in fact.

Cuban League of the United States.

On the 7th of February, at a meeting at DELMONICO's, in New-York, an association was organized, under the name of the Cuban League, for the purpose expressed in the following resolution:

Resolved, That this organization be called "The Cuban League of the United States," and that its purpose shall be to give practical consolidation to the sentiment of American citizens, and the moral support of the same, in securing to Cuba, by all legal means, the inalienable right of self-government.

Subscriptions of money are requisite to defray the expenses of public meetings, and the following Committee on Finance has been appointed to collect contributions for this object: General Joseph Hayes, No. 52 South-street; General Alexander Shaler, No. 346 West Twenty-eighth-street; General C. W. Darling, Fifth-avenue Hotel; Colonel Ethan Allen, No. 102 Broadway; Colonel Granville P. Hawes, No. 20 Nassau-street; Colonel John Oakey, No. 132 Nassau-street; Colonel D. S. Lamson, No. 26 Broad-street; Colonel J. M. Macias, No. 133 East Fifteenth-street; Colonel H. M. Porter, No. 1 Wall-street; Mr. G. P. Lowrey, No. 78 Broadway. Mr. JAMES M. SELOVER, (RUFUS HATCH & CO.) No. 17 Broad-street, will also receive any funds which may be sent to him for the purposes of the League.

An Erie Rioter Sentenced.

PATRICK SCANLAN, one of the Erie rioters, before being sentenced, yesterday, in the Hundson County, N. J., Court of Quarter Sessions, was addressed by the Court to the effect that he was found guilty of participating in an unlawful assembly. The prudence of the officers of the law probably averted a violent breach of the peace at that time, and at the Court did not think the circumstances of the case demanded a plenary punishment, it would only sentence him to pay a fine of $5 and costs, and suspend sentence for assault and battery.

Arrest of the Pretended Prussian Count—How he Imposed upon a Young Lady.

The redoubtable gentleman who succeeded in palming himself off as a veritable Prussian Count and a relative of the Prussian statesman BISMARCK, whereby he succeeded in marrying a beautiful young lady of Elizabeth, and swindling her and her family, as is alleged, out of some $10,000, was arrested yesterday morning at New-Providence by Constable MARSH, on a warrant issued by Justice SMALLEY, of Westfield, and is now confined in the Union County Jail awaiting examination.

The young man is a person of pleasing address, and exercises the same powers of persuasion that were used by him to captivate his victim in trying to convince his captors that he is in reality the Count OTTO VON BULOW. Since his arrest, other victims of his misrepresentations have appeared, and it is calculated that the amount obtained by him will reach $20,000. The swindled parties are, of course, reluctant to admit that they have been taken in, but it is likely that a large array of witnesses will present themselves at his examination. His deceived wife was among the number who visited the jail yesterday. She spent a part of the forenoon in consultation with lawyers, to learn what could be done to effect a legal separation from the sharper. No definite time has been fixed upon for the examination, but it was stated yesterday that it would not take place until Wednesday afternoon, and the persons who congregated at the jail to obtain a sight of the distinguished prisoner went away with the expectation of lively amusement at his next appearance on Wednesday. The crestfallen victims of VON BULOW's wiles manifest a little disinclination, however, to being brought face to face in Court with their late honored friend.

THE ICE CROP OF THE HUDSON.

Distress Among the Ice Men—A Season of Scarcity.

However we may talk or hope to the contrary, the assertion of ice companies that the Hudson River crop is a failure is a true one, fully confirmed in fact by all reports from sources outside of the companies. At Poughkeepsie the river has not been closed this season, hence no ice could be gathered for the houses there, and they can hold over 300,000 tons. Next comes Hyde Park, and there the ice men have not been able to work this Winter, because of the continual drifting of the ice. Then Rhinebeck, and we have it on authority that there is no ice in the houses there. At Barrytown there are two large icehouses, one owned by Assemblyman MULFORD, and the other by a Mr. LIVINGSTON, and there is not a pound of ice in either of them. Last month there were 500 tons in Mr. MULFORD's house, left over from last Winter, but it was all thrown away, Mr. MULFORD intending to stack the house full of clear new ice. He would now give a good deal if he had not thrown it away. Across the river from Barrytown are three large houses, belonging to the Washington and Knickerbocker Companies, but there is not a particle of ice in them.

Four miles north of Barrytown is Tivoli. There is no ice stored there by any company, and even the inhabitants have been unable to get any for their own use. The large icehouse below Glascoe and the one near Malden have no ice in them whatever. People in the vicinity depended upon the ponds, but the late storm and freshet completely cleaned them out, and Saugerties Creek also, and thus their sources of supply have all failed them. At Catskill the people have filled their sheds, cellars and barns with ice from the creek, and think they have enough to last them, but the ice companies have not been so fortunate. HENRY VAN STEENBURGH has 6,000 tons stored, and the Knickerbocker Company has about 1,500 tons at Catskill, where they should have 100,000 tons. Further up the river at Athens, opposite Hudson, there are three large icehouses with not a pound of ice yet housed. A large icehouse at Rogers' Island and the one at Brandon's Reach, two miles south of Hudson, contain not a particle of ice. So at New-Baltimore and Coxsackie. Twenty thousand tons are stored in one of the Washington Company's houses, at Coyemans, which is a little help; but what does it amount to when we state that the ordinary ice crop of the Hudson reaches over one million of tons.

The Washington and Knickerbocker Ice Companies have shipped gangs of men and all their tools from the large icehouses opposite Barrytown to Lake Champlain, where they are stacking ice to be conveyed to market *via* the canal. To-day gangs of men will go to Green's Lake, two miles inland from Athens, where, it is expected, 20,000 tons of ice will be harvested. There is no doubt whatever but that plenty of ice could have been obtained from the Hudson above Hudson this Winter if it had not been for the steamboat *Connecticut*, which vessel persisted in breaking through clear four-inch water ice in order to get to Albany. Time and again did she do so, while hundreds of men were lying idle, watching and waiting to gather ice, the money for doing which would have made their families comfortable. Merchants have trusted these men to the amount of thousands of dollars, relying upon their work on the ice for pay. It is no wonder then that the *Connecticut* was hooted and yelled at whenever she passed Athens, Coxsackie or Castleton by hundreds of idle men upon the piers. All attempts to compel the owners of the vessel to cease the trips of the boat failed, including an attempt to get out an injunction. The families of those who have had no opportunity to work upon the ice are now somewhat pinched, and there is some talk of raising a subscription in the various towns in the Upper Hudson for their benefit,

CRUELTY ON SHIPBOARD.

Action for Damages Against Captain Peabody, of the Ship Neptune.

As our readers will remember, the ship *Neptune*, Captain PEABODY, from Liverpool, came into this port about the 10th inst., soon after which time certain of the crew and passengers made complaints against the officers, in which gross outrages were charged. WILLIAM JOYCE, one of the crew of the vessel, has commenced a suit against Captain PEABODY in the Marine Court, for the purpose of recovering the sum of $3,000 for damages alleged to have been sustained by him in consequence of the brutal treatment which he received at the hands of the Captain and his subordinate officers during the voyage. In his complaint the plaintiff claims to be a seaman, who shipped for a voyage on the *Neptune* Dec. 24, for New-York, where the vessel arrived on or about the 10th inst. The trial has just been commenced, and very few facts have yet been elicited.

For plaintiff, counselor DOUGLAS CAMPBELL appears; for defendant, Mr. BEEBE.

Fresh Charges in the Neptune Case.

CORNELIUS BRADY and JOHN McDONALD, first and third mates, respectively, of the ship *Neptune*, were charged in the United States Commissioner's office yesterday, with having cruelly treated one of the crew of that vessel. The former gave bail in $2,000 to appear for examination, while the latter was committed to jail, in default of the same amount. Bail in the sum of $2,000 was also furnished by Captain PEABODY, on a new complaint made against him for alleged cruelty. At the time of McDONALD's arrest, the latter informed the Deputy Marshal having him in charge that he had paid $10 as a bribe to a Deputy Sheriff who had arrested him in a civil case.

COMMON COUNCIL.

Board of Aldermen—The Stow Pavement —Veto from the Mayor.

The Board of Aldermen met at 2 o'clock P. M. yesterday, Mr. COMAN in the Chair.

Resolutions were adopted to fix the salary of the Second Clerk in the Bureau of Street Improvements at $3,500 per annum, and that of the General Clerk of the Board of Aldermen at the same amount as is now paid the Fourth Assistant Clerk of that Board.

A resolution was adopted to purchase a full-length portrait of General WASHINGTON for $1,250.

The sum of $5,000 was donated to the Bond-street Homeopathic Dispensary.

A resolution to lay the Robbins wood pavement in First-avenue, between Houston and Thirty-ninth streets, was adopted.

A communication was received from the Mayor vetoing the resolutions to lay the Stow foundation pavement in various streets. The Mayor says that the resolutions comprise about two miles of streets, and as the price to be paid is $5 per square yard the expense will be enormous. The communication was laid over and the Board adjourned to Thursday next.

Board of Assistant Aldermen—Public Reception to Wm. H. Seward.

The Board of Assistant Aldermen met at 2 P. M. yesterday, Mr. REILLY in the chair.

A resolution was adopted to extend First-avenue through Pike and Allen streets, by making said streets of the width that First-avenue now is.

A resolution from the other Board was concurred in to tender to WM. H. SEWARD, on his arrival in this City, a public reception at the Academy of Music, or some other suitable place.

The sum of $2,000 was donated to the Dispensary for Diseases of the Throat.

A resolution was read to pay $300 to MIKE DONOHUE, a carpenter, who, some time ago, fell down in Laurens-street and injured himself. The petition of DONOHUE states that before his accident he could earn $4 50 a day, and that since he has been unable to earn anything. He attributes his fall to the bad condition of the pavement in Laurens-street.

The resolution was adopted unanimously and the Board shortly afterwards adjourned.

Board of Police Commissioners.

At a meeting of the Board, held yesterday afternoon, a communication was received from F. S. MASSEY, President of the Brooklyn Fire Commissioners, requesting that the various Police Captains in that city be directed hereafter to transmit alarms of fire by stations instead of districts. Superintendent KENNEDY was directed to issue the necessary order. J. L. DOUGLASS, Secretary of the Merchants' Fire Insurance Company, also sent in a communication, stating that much complaint had been made by interested parties that thieves were allowed to carry away portions of buildings which have been damaged by fire. He cited the case of the buildings Nos. 110, 112 and 114 Wooster-street and No. 515 West Thirty-third-street, doors, windows, shutters, iron columns and plumbing work having been carried off. The writer had on one occasion seen a patrolman looking coolly on while thieves were despoiling a building close by. It was referred to Superintendent KENNEDY, with directions to see that this state of affairs was put an end to.

Patrolman HENRY J. EBERT, of the Thirteenth Precinct, was found guilty of a violation of the rules, and was dismissed from the force.

Official notice was received from Captain HOLBROOK, of the Staten Island Police, of the death of Patrolman JAMES C. NELSON, of his command.

THE TOWNSEND MURDER.

Trial of the Assassin in the Oyer and Terminer.

The Case for the Prosecution Closes—The Theory of Insanity Exploded by a Witness for the Defence.

The efforts of District-Attorney **Garvin** to bring **John Reynolds** to trial for the murder of **William Townsend** have been at last successful. The proceedings in the case began yesterday in the Court of Oyer and Terminer, before Judge **Ingraham**. The expectation that the trial would come on drew together an enormous assemblage of spectators. During the whole morning the crowd and pressure throughout the halls, stairways and vestibules of the Court House was not only very unusual, but it was really something almost alarming to behold. Before the time for the opening of the Court there were several hundreds of the worst-disposed and most hideous-looking persons to be met with in the streets, all congregated in the dark corners, corridors and hallways of our dark new Court House. It was very apparent that many of them came there ready and ripe for pocket-picking and plunder of every kind which offered. The way to the several branches of the Supreme Court was for a time blockaded. The crowd increased, the jam grew more dense, and when an effort was made by certain well-known characters to pass through the Supreme Court Chambers to the Oyer and Terminer, the Judge presiding directed that two officers stand at the door and admit none but members of the Bar and the Press. Subsequently, when one lawyer had been robbed of his wallet and another of his watch, Judge **Barnard** said to the members of the Bar that they ought to guard vigilantly the valuables on their persons when going out, because he was satisfied that at least one-half of the most desperate thieves, cutthroats and pickpockets in New-York were congregated in the Court House. The warning, though timely for some of the lawyers, was a little too late to save others from being robbed.

When the trial commenced all the accessible area without the bar was crowded to suffocation with hundreds of spectators anxious to catch a glimpse of the man who, in a moment of time, emerged blood-stained and hideous from the lowest depth of obscurity to startle a great City with the boldness of his crime. The crowd without the bar was mean and vicious in its segregated aspect, and yet contrasted favorably with the prisoner, who sat by the side of his counsel. He would have been singled out by a stranger as the man most likely to have committed such a crime as that about to be submitted to the decision of a jury. His head is large, surmounted by short tangled light-brown hair, the face broad and short, covered with a sparse stubby beard of reddish hue, his forehead protuberant, his eye steel blue and somewhat boiled in appearance. He sat in the body of the Court room, near his counsel, and throughout the entire day never showed the least sign of nervousness. But he was not an indifferent spectator of the scene in which he had so deep a personal interest. He seemed passive, but he constantly betrayed his interest in the unfolding of his terrible crime to the jury by furtive glances at the witnesses, and by many little signs showing his full consciousness of passing events.

The first proceeding, after the prompt convening of the Court, was, of course, the impaneling of a jury, which was accomplished with less trouble than had been anticipated. There was the usual solicitude on the part of the defence to find persons too ignorant or indifferent to the rush of life about them to have read the newspaper accounts of the tragedy, or having read them with too little mental capacity to have formed an opinion in the case. But this mediæval race from which juries in capital cases were formerly almost exclusively selected is happily now almost extinct, and the jury were therefore selected from the intelligent and conscientious class who do read the papers, and do form opinions, but are still left without bias, are ready to give a verdict according to the law and the evidence. Such a jury as this was obtained by the examination of but thirty-nine of the panel summoned. Their names are George H. Terry, Augustus C. Foster, Wm. Sidell, Alfred Ivers, Robert L. De Camp, Norman J. Reeves, Patrick Conley, Joseph Warson, John M. Aldridge, Alfred M. Coffin, George W. Lowery, and Charles Jones. The jury being completed, a recess was taken for thirty minutes.

Upon the reassembling District-Attorney **Garvin** rose and, in a few forcible sentences, referred to the epidemic of crime that is prevailing, and reminded the jury that without the aid of such bodies Courts and prosecutors were unable to do anything to repress it. He then briefly stated the facts he expected to prove and began the examination of witnesses. The first called was **Lydia Townsend**, a daughter of the victim, aged eleven years. She was a bright, intelligent girl, who spoke clearly and without hesitation in giving to the jury an account of that dreadful scene of which she had been a witness. Dressed neatly and plainly in black, her appearance no less than her words and manner made a deep impression. She stated the story, familiar to the public, of how on the evening of the 29th of January, about 6 o'clock, **Reynolds** came into the basement of No. 192 Hudson-street, where his destined victim, **William Townsend**, kept a small grocery, and without rapping or being bidden to enter walked up to her father in the back room and said, "You know me; I am your brother, and I want to stay here to-night;" her father replied, "You are not my brother, and I wish you to go away;" prisoner then went out to the store, and her father followed him, laid his hand upon his shoulder and told him to go away; the prisoner then dragged her father out on the steps; after that she saw nothing more; her sister **Hattie** was present during the whole occurrence; the witness saw blood when her father came in; some men came into the store to take away the prisoner; her father lived about three minutes after the scuffle on the steps.

Next came **Harriet Townsend**, the younger daughter, aged 8 years, with a weaker voice but with an equally clear comprehension of what she saw that terrible evening, and with an equally intelligent method of telling it. She corroborated her sister fully and gave additional facts, stating that when he left the rear room the prisoner sat down on a milk can in the front room, when her father said it was no use to sit down as he could not stay, and laying his hand upon **Reynold's** shoulder, asked him to leave. Then it was that **Reynolds** jumped up, stabbed **Townsend**, and clinching him, dragged him up the steps, where the struggle ensued deposed to by subsequent witnesses. Both children stated that their father lived but a few minutes after receiving the wound, and to his staggering back after the struggle on the steps to lay down on the bed in the back room, where he died.

Thomas Hudson, the shoemaker at No. 188 Hudson-street, testified to the visit of **Reynolds** to his store a few minutes before the murder; to his demand for work, and the refusal; to the inquiry as to the kind of work he did, and **Reynold's** answer that it was pegging; there was nothing singular or peculiar in this man's appearance, except that he seemed to have some scars upon the face; he talked rationally and quietly five minutes before the crime; **Thomas Arnold**, the other man who was absent when **Reynolds** called, deposed to the loss of his knife on the night of the homicide and identified that with which **Reynolds** had committed the murder as the one he had lost.

Several witnesses then testified as to the scuffle on the steps when **Townsend** had **Reynolds** down, and to the conduct of the latter when being taken to the Station House. With the exception of Sergeant **Tuck**, of the Fifth Precinct, who thought he was under the influence of liquor, all said he was perfectly sober, and **Francis Klein** gave as a reason his suppleness in jumping up and attempting to escape. All agreed that he struggled violently to escape from his captors, but that they saw nothing strange in his demeanor for one in his position. He seemed to have a consciousness of what he had done, and no witness believed him to be other than a sane man.

The prosecution having rested with the general limning of the scene, and the subsequent demeanor of the murderer, on the night of the crime, Mr. **William F. Howe** called as his first witness for the defence **William A. Hammond**, M. D., late Surgeon-General of the United States Army, and now Professor of diseases of the mind and nervous system in Bellevue Hospital Medical College. In answer to a question Dr. **Hammond** stated that he had made two examinations of the accused, one being on the 5th inst., and the other on Sunday last, both upon request of District-Attorney **Garvin**. He was then examined at length on the different forms of mental and nervous diseases, and questioned as to whether the works of **Taylor**, **Ray**, **Wordsley** and others named and shown, were considered authorities on those subjects. Without calling for the opinion of the witness in the case on trial, the examination in chief was concluded, and District Attorney **Garvin** then asked him to give the result of the examinations he had made of the prisoner.

Mr. **Howe** strenuously objected, because as he held, it was the introduction of new matter upon a cross-examination, but Judge **Ingraham** ruled otherwise, and the question was permitted.

Dr. **Hammond** then went on to state his opinion that the prisoner is entirely sane and was at the time of the commission of the crime. He found the cranium of prisoner unsymmetrical, but did not attach any importance to the fact, because he found upon close examination nothing abnormal in his mental action. He measured the cranium, finding it to be twenty-three inches in circumference around the frontal bone, and regarded him as a man but little below the average original mental capacity. His mind was sluggish for want of development, but he found no trace of any brain disease whatever, but all his ideas were coherent. The witness had heard all the evidence given in the case, and was of the opinion that **Reynolds** was entirely sane at the time the crime was committed.

At this point Mr. **Howe** announced that he had two more witnesses to examine, and the case was adjourned until this morning at 10:30 o'clock. After the large audience had dispersed the prisoner was escorted back to his cell in the Tombs, apparently as indifferent as he had been during all of the long hours in which he had sat motionless and stoical, looking upon the widow and orphans his brutal passion had made, and upon the Judge and jurors who were trying him for his life.

The Methodist Preachers' Meeting.

Rev. W. P. **Corbitt** occupied the floor at the Methodist preachers' meeting, yesterday, in defence of demonstrative Methodism, which, he conceived, had been slandered by Rev. Drs. **Foster** and **Cattelle** on previous occasions. He had a pile of extracts from the Prophets and Apostles and Evangelists in defence of emotional demonstrative religion, and at the close of his address Dr. **Foster** thanked him for it, but insisted that he had not touched upon the principal point objected to—namely, that noise and shouting are now too often made the cause and not the effect of deep feeling and emotions in the soul. The Doctor gave a very beautiful incident illustrating what he meant.

The Methodist State Convention, composed of clerical and lay delegates from the several churches, districts and conferences in this State, will meet to-day in Syracuse, and continue in session three days. Important subjects connected with Church operations will be discussed. The delegates from this City and vicinity started for the Convention last evening.

Chess.

The Brooklyn Chess Tourney was very numerously attended on Saturday last. Several celebrated players from New-York and Williamsburg, candidates for chess honors, were present, among others Captain **Mackenzie**, **Mason**, Major **Wernick** and **Von Frankenberg**. The real interest in this tournament is about to begin. The score shows a great equality in the prospects of several contestants. The leading players have, with one or two exceptions, not yet competed, and it is reasonable to infer that the most successful in these jousts will be the victors in the tournament. The score of the most prominent players is:

	Won.	Lost.		Won.	Lost.
F. E. Brenzinger	16	0	Gilberg	19	6
J. Mason	10	0	Dr. White	14	7
F. Perrin	15	2	J. A. De Con	19	17
Mackenzie	13	2	M. Munoz	8	8
E. Delmar	20	4			

LAW REPORTS.

COURT CALENDARS—THIS DAY.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT.

Part II.—Held by Brady, J.

Adjourned to Wednesday on account of Washington's Birthday.

The same adjournments for the same reason have been made in all the branches of the Superior Court held by Judges Barbour, Monell, McCunn, Jones, Spencer and Freedman.

The same in the Court of Common Pleas, held by First Judge Charles P. Daley, and Judges Loew and Van Brunt, and the same in the several branches of the Marine Court held by Judges Alker, Gross and Curtis. The Special Term and Chambers of the Supreme Court, held respectively by Judges Cardozo and Barnard, are the only civil State Courts of record in session in this City to-day.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Held by Cardozo, J.—Calendar called at 10:30 A. M.

Nos.
252—Taylor vs. Wood.
260—Pollenz vs. Beekman.
236—Mitchel vs. Appelt.
63—Elmore vs. East New-York and Jamaica Railroad Co.
125—Orser vs. Glenville Woolen Co.
186—Fatman vs. Greenfield
205—Gilman vs. Duduit.
207—Senior vs. Hurray.
264—Compton vs. Neilson.
62—Delevan vs. Duncan.
109—Smith vs. Snider.
130—Sloan vs. Hull.
161—Allen vs. Cook.
181—Giraud vs. Posmanovich.
221—Corn Ex. Bank vs. Hart.
227—Taler vs. Moore.
51—Boyd vs. Schlosinger.
56—Faber vs. Frankenthal.
59—Oneida Nat. Bank of Utica vs. Clark.
79—Bain vs. Brown.
87—Beamish vs. Gutta Percha Man'f'g Co.
92—Drake vs. Heron.

Nos.
93—Mott vs. The Mayor &c.
101—Stephenson vs. Catherwood.
114—Blisch vs. Keller.
116—Atkins vs. Howland.
122—Boyd vs. Colgate.
128—Simonton vs. Em. Sewing Machine Co.
131—Curry vs. Love.
133—Beekman vs. Dunscomb.
135—Pierson vs. Donovan.
148—Daly vs. Klump.
157—Knapp vs. Blodgett.
165—Eagan vs. Walsh.
177—Daved vs. Treadwell.
183—Blisch vs. Keller.
209&Goodenough vs. Manning.
211—Abrahams vs. The Hebrew Benev. and Orphan Asylum So. of the City of New-York.
220—Manning, Jr., vs. Goodenough.
242—Bass vs. Vercellius.
251½—Waddell vs. Karst.
270—Thompson vs. Clark.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Held by Barnard, J.—Calendar called at 12 M.

No.
104—Kipp vs. Corwin.

No.
116—Miller vs. Loeb.

Call commences at No. 130—Teed vs. Heilman.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.

Held by Hackett, Recorder.

Nos.
1—The People vs. Charles Dupell; rape.
2—The People vs. James McCarty; robbery.
3—The People vs. Michael Collins; robbery.
4—The People vs. Charles A. Bloom and John Galer; burglary.
5—The People vs. James McCann and John Love; burglary.
6—The People vs. Charles Williams; burglary.
7—The People vs. Peter Burk, James Parks and Mar ee Tierney; burglary.
8—The People vs. John Moore; burglary.
9—The People vs. Thomas Murray; burglary.
10—The People vs. John Williams; burglary.
11—The People vs. Edward Quimby; forgery.
12—The People vs. Thomas Bigley, Michael McGrath and Michael Mahoney; felonious assault and battery.

Nos.
13—The People vs. James Doran; felonious assault and battery.
14—The People vs. William Fletcher and James Fletcher; felonious assault and battery.
15—The People vs. John Patton; felonious assault and battery.
16—The People vs. Albert A. Nast; embezzlement.
17—The People vs. James Gough; grand larceny.
18—The People vs. Francis Lapoint; receiving stolen goods.
19—The People vs. John O'Sullivan; receiving stolen goods.
20—The People vs. John Williams; larceny from person.
21—The People vs. George W. Howard; larceny from person.
22—The People vs. George Thompson; assault and battery.

DECISIONS.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS—FEB. 21.

By Judge Ingraham.

In the matter of Chas. E. Quackenbush; motion granted.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM—FEB. 21.

By Judge McCunn.

Abraham Clark *vs.* Abraham Bininger; Abraham Clark *vs.* Bracken and others. Let the motions before me for contempt in all these cases stand over until Feb. 28, at 12 o'clock noon.

COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM.

By Judge Van Brunt.

McGill *vs.* Hillier; motion granted.

Cornell *vs.* Bray; motion granted.

Bowen *vs.* Chase; motion denied with $10 costs to abide event.

Gorham Manufacturing Company *vs.* Barclay; motion denied with $10 costs.

Hodgskin *vs.* Auferman; motion denied with $10 costs to abide event. (See mem.)

Sylvester *vs.* Jarrett; motion granted on payment of costs of motion and Sheriff's fees.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART II.—FEB. 21.

Before Judge Jones.

Joseph S. Priest vs. *Hudson River Railroad Company.*—The above case, which occupied the Court and jury for two days last week, resulting in a verdict for plaintiff for $2,000 for injuries sustained at the hands of defendant's employes, by reason of the plaintiff's entering the cars of defendant at Troy without a ticket, came off again this morning, on a motion to set aside said verdict on the minutes of the Judge, upon the ground of exceptions taken, and that the verdict was against the weight of evidence, and that the damages were excessive.

The Judge denied the motion, and on motion of plaintiff's attorney ordered an extra allowance to the plaintiff of $75.

Quackenbus & Shaw for the plaintiff; J. Loomis for defendant.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM—FEB. 21.

Before Judge Spencer.

THE ERIE CAULDREN AGAIN BOILING.

George F. Gray vs. *Fisk, Belden & Co.*—The plaintiff brings his action against the defendants, who were formerly his bankers, to recover between $20,000 and $30,000, the same being an alleged balance retained from plaintiff by defendants, and also for damages for "taking in" six hundred shares of Erie stock. The plaintiff claims that prior to March, 1868, he had over $12,000 on deposit with defendants, and about the same time ordered them to sell on his account six hundred shares of Erie stock. Defendants claim to have sold the stock according to plaintiff's instruction on the 8th of March, 1868, and owing to a fluctuation having occurred in a day or two afterwards, they (defendants) "took in" the stock, which gave them a right to reclaim against the plaintiff to the amount of several thousand dollars, besides using up the whole balance in their hands to plaintiff's credit. The plaintiff contends that defendants never "took in" the stock, but made fictitious "puts." He also claims that his balance was kept up, and that his margins were right, entitling him to the full term for carrying the stock. The case now comes up on a motion by Mr. T. B. Eldridge on behalf of plaintiff for a reference on the ground that the case involves the examination of long accounts. A referee, Mr. E. C. Fair, had previously been appointed by Judge Fithian, to whom the defendants, through counsel, D. D. Field, Jr., objected, and the referee declined to serve. The motion is now made to accept the resignation of Mr. Fair, and to have a new referee appointed in his stead. Defendants' counsel objected, and made a cross motion to set aside the order of reference, naming at the same time, several gentlemen to whom they were willing the matter should be referred.

The Court took the papers and reserved decision.

T. B. Eldridge for plaintiff; D. D. Field, Jr., for defendants.

IMPORTANT REAL ESTATE CASE.

Wm. H. Baldwin and Sarah Elizabeth Williams, wife of Wm. H. Williams vs. *Elizabeth Baldwin, impleaded with Luke Owens, and Eliza Jane, his wife.*—This is an action by plaintiffs to recover upwards of $21,000. Plaintiffs claim to be the children and sole heirs of Jacob L. Baldwin, deceased, who died on the 21st of October, 1851. It appears that the money in question was awarded by the Commissioners of Estimate and Assessment to the owner of the property at Eighty-third-street and the Bloomingdale road, for part of the land taken for the new drive or boulevard. The money was paid by the Comptroller of the City to the defendant Elizabeth Baldwin, otherwise called Elizabeth Eagler, *alias* Elizabeth Jane Park, who claimed to be the owner of the land and widow of the deceased. The plaintiffs claim that the deceased, Jacob L. Baldwin, was married to their mother in New-Jersey some years ago, and that he abandoned her and went to live with the defendant, Mrs. Baldwin, with whom he cohabited; that the mother of plaintiffs subsequently obtained a divorce from the deceased on the ground of adultery, the marriage being dissolved by the Court of Chancery. The children claim also that the defendant, Mrs. Baldwin, lived with their father in adulterous intercourse for years, never having been married to him, and that she obtained the money in question under a pretence of right thereto. The defendant, Mrs. Baldwin, claims that she was married to the deceased in the State of New-Jersey, in 1835, he representing himself to be a single man, and that she was ignorant of the fact that he was married until years after; that she gave Baldwin (the deceased) $600 to purchase the land in question; that he paid about $90 on account of the purchase, fraudulently took the title in his own name, and executed a mortgage thereon to the former owner, John Lecompte, for $510; that she subsequently discovered when the deed came from the Register's office that the title was not in her name, accused her husband of the fraud, and that he promised to reconvey the property to her, which he never did; that subsequently she had loaned moneys to and for her husband, and then, by advice of her lawyer, took a mortgage for $12,000 in her maiden name of Elizabeth Jane Park; that that mortgage being unpaid, she, after her husband's death, by advice of her lawyer, assigned it to Mr. Henry Jergins, in order that it might be foreclosed; that the mortgage was so foreclosed in the name of Jergins, was bought in by the defendant, and a deed taken in her name on Nov. 23, 1852, from which time she has held title, claiming to be the owner, and under which title she claimed and received from the Comptroller the money in question.

The plaintiffs allege that the defendant, Mrs. Baldwin, fraudulently invested portions of the money thus obtained by paying $6,500 of it for property in One Hundred and Twenty-eighth-street, and by investing from $14,000 to $15,000 in the building of a house on property in One Hundred and Twenty-seventh-street, which she has owned for many years. Plaintiffs also charge that the defendants, Luke Owens and Elizabeth Jane his wife, (she being the daughter of the deceased,) had colluded together to conceal the funds, and that Mrs. Baldwin had made a fraudulent transfer of the lot in One Hundred and Twenty-seventh-street to her daughter.

This action is now brought to determine the respective rights of the parties to the property and its proceeds. Case still on.

M. A. and M. S. Thompson for plaintiffs; Francis Byrne for defendants.

COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM—FEB. 21.

Before Judge Van Brunt.

THEATRICAL CONTRACTS.

Albert Sylvester vs. *Jarrett & Palmer.*—This was a motion in behalf of defendants to open a judgment taken by default for the sum of $400 in gold. The defendants are proprietors of Niblo's Theatre, and plaintiff, who is an actor, brought suit to recover for a breach of contract, alleging that he was employed by defendants in London to perform with his troupe in the City of New-York for six months, commencing in August, 1869. Having played at the "Tammany" for three months' plaintiff was discharged by the defendants, and brought his suit to recover damages for loss of time from Dec. 20, 1869, to Jan. 16, 1870. Several affidavits were read to support the motion, and Mr. Booth stated that the plaintiff had obtained a judgment in the Marine Court on his contract for $200, in gold, and that defendants had a good and valid defence to the action. Mr. D. Barclay opposed the motion and contended that the Marine Court judgment had not been paid, and that defendants' affidavits did not show a good and sufficient defence.

The Court granted the motion, conditioned on the payment of the referee's and Sheriff's fees.

THE JUMEL ESTATE.

George W. Bowen et al. vs. *Nelson Chase.*—George W. Bowen, the plaintiff herein, claims to be the illegitimate son of Mme. Jumel, and he, together with a Mrs. Vandervoort, who claims to be a daughter of Maria Jones, a sister of Mme. Jumel, assert a right to a share in the estate of the latter. The estate is now in the hands of the defendant under a judgment of the Court in a suit to set aside the will of Mme. Jumel.

The case comes up now on a motion to restrain the defendant from disposing of the property, and for a receiver to take possession of the property *pendente lite*. The complaint is verified by Mrs. Vandervoort, and she makes the affidavit as to Mr. Bowen's relationship to Mme. Jumel. The defendant replies by denying the truth of the allegations of the plaintiff, and contends that as Mrs. Vandervoort is ten years younger than the plaintiff Bowen, her positive averments as to his parentage are merely hearsay; that as to her own relationship to Mme. Jumel, she (Mrs. Vandervoort) told an entirely different story two years ago. The defendant also calls attention to the fact, that the plaintiff Bowen had a full opportunity to prove his claims, not only in the will case, to which he was not a party, when it was earnestly sought in any way to invalidate Mr. Chase's title, but also in his (plaintiff's) own three suits, in which, after months of waiting, he had declined to come to trial.

The Court denied the motion, with costs to abide the event.

Edmons & Field for plaintiff; Scudder & Carter for defendant.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.

Before Recorder Hackett.

The proceedings in this Court, yesterday, included four sentences, one remanded sentence and two acquittals. The following are the cases:

STEALING A WATCH.

A Dane named Henry Hartwig, was sent to State Prison for four years and six months for having stolen a gold watch, the property of Albert Konninger, of No. 7 Rector-street.

FEMALE SHOPLIFTERS.

Mary Ann Hogan pleaded guilty of petit larceny on an indictment for grand larceny, in which she was charged with having, in company with one Minnie Wilson, stolen $55 worth of silk fringe from the store of Springer & Co., at No. 232 Church-street. The property was found concealed in bags under their clothing by a policeman, a short time after they had taken their departure from the store. Mary was sent to the Penitentiary for six months.

NOVICES COMMITTING BURGLARY.

Two young boys named Arthur Palm and William Supp were jointly charged with having broken into a dwelling house at No. 33 Clinton-place, belonging to Mr. Henry E. Davies, with intent to steal. They both pleaded guilty, and were then sent to the House of Refuge.

REMANDED.

John Williams, one of the gang who committed a burglary at a storehouse in West Fortieth-street, belonging to Samuel Ferzenbaum, pleaded guilty to an attempt at burglary in the third degree. He was remanded for sentence. Two of his accomplices were recently sent to State Prison.

NOT GUILTY.

Acquittals were given in the cases of Michael Egan, of No. 321 Tenth-avenue, charged with stealing $50 from Smith Schofield, and of John Robinson, of No. 123 Mercer-street, charged with making an assault on William Henry, of No. 191 Mulberry-street, with a pistol. The Court adjourned until this morning.

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—Feb. 21, 1870.

FIRST BOARD—10½ A. M.

$5,000	U. S. 5-20 C., '62, s3	115⅝	$50,000	N. Y. Cen. & H. Ctfs....bet. c.	95⅞
5,000	U. S. 5-20 C., '64, s3	114⅛	10,000	Mariposa Trus. 10s Ctfs...b30	51
120,000	U. S. 5-20 C., '65, s3	114⅛	20,000	do. bet. c..b30	51
7,000	U. S. 5-20 R., '67	113¾	10,000	do.........b30	51¼
30,000	do	113⅝	5	Adams Ex.	62
10,000	U. S. 6s. Cur.	111⅛	100	do	62¾
4,000	U.S. 5-20 C.' 67, s3	113¾	100	do...bet. call	63
4,000	do.........b5	113⅝	200	Wells-Fargo Ex.	21
10,000	do	113⅝	500	do.	20⅞
5,000	U.S. 5-20 C., '68.	113¾	240	A. M. U. Ex.	38
10,000	Tenn. 6s, ex c.	56¾	12	do	37¼
4,000	do.	56⅝	200	do....bet. call	37¾
35,000	Tenn. St. 6s, n.	50	50	U. S. Ex. Co.	52¼
4,000	Vir. St. 6s, ex. c.	68	200	do	52
5,000	N. Car. St. 6s, n.	25	20	N. Y. C. & H. R.	97¾
10,000	do.	24¾	700	do	98¼
10,000	do.........b60	24¾	100	do....bet. c..c	97¾
10,000	do.	24⅝	400	do.	97⅝
60,000	do.........s3	24⅛	400	Harlem	146⅛
10,000	do.........s30	24⅛	100	do	146⅝
30,000	La. 6s, Lev. B.	70½	1500	Reading.........s3	98⅜
10,000	do.	71	5000	do	98⅛
15,000	N. Y. St. 6s, '73.	110¼	6000	do.........b3	98⅝
3,000	B'klyn 6s, W. L.,	94	500	do. bet. c.. b3	98⅝
8,000	N. Y. Cen. 6s. '83.	89¾	400	do	98⅝
1,000	N. Y. Cen. 7s, '76.	103	1000	do.........b3	98¾
3,000	Chi. & N. W. 1st	95	5	L. S. & M. S. R.	89
4,000	Tol. & W. 2d	83	200	do	88⅛
6,000	Gt. W. 1st M.. 10s bds. '68	105	500	do	88⅜
12,000	Tol. & W. Con. Convert. Bds.	77⅛	25	do	88⅝
2,000	Chi., R. I. & P. 7s	97	200	do....bet. call	88⅜
3,000	do..bet. call	98	800	do.........s3	88⅜
1,000	Cen. Pacific R. R. Gold Bds.	95¾	400	Clev. & Pitts.	101⅛
2,000	O. & M. Con. Bds	81⅛	200	do	101⅞
2,000	M. & S. P. 7 3-10 Conv	89½	700	do	102
1,000	Col., C. & I. C. 1st M	81¼	200	Chi. & N. W.	73⅛
15,000	do...bet. call	81	300	do	73
2,000	Col., C. & Ind. C. 2d M	60¼	25	do	73⅜
1,000	Long Dock B.	83½	200	do...bet. call	73
20	Bk. of Commerce.	123	40	Chi. & N. W. Pf.	90
71	Phœnix Bank	108	200	do...bet. call	89⅛
20	Bank of Republic	118⅛	100	C., C., Cin. & Ind.	74⅛
100	Quicksilver	14¼	400	N. J. Central	101⅛
317	W. U. Tel	35	50	do	101¼
200	do...bet. call	34⅞	400	Chi. & R. I.	121
15	Pac. Mail	42	27	do	120¾
100	do.........s10	42	15	do	121¼
200	do...bet. call	42⅛	200	Mil. & St. P...b3	65
300	do	42¼	1000	Mil. & St. Paul Pf.	79¼
300	Mariposa.........b30	21⅞	50	do	79⅜
400	do.	21¾	100	T., W. & W.	47¼
400	do....bet. call	21⅞	200	do	47⅝
100	Canton Co....b30	58¾	200	do	47⅜
300	Boston W. P.	18⅛	400	Alt. & T. H. Pf.	62¼
			1200	Ohio & Miss.	31⅛
			100	Bos., H. & E.	8¼
			15	N. Y. & N. H. Scrip	140
			200	H. & St. Jos. R.	108¼
			100	Dub. & S. C. R.	110½
			100	Chic. & Alt. bet. c.	114
			400	Col., C. & Ind. C.	20¼
			300	do	20⅝
			10	Del., L. & W.	105

SECOND BOARD—12 M. AND 2½ P. M.

$14,000	U. S. 5-20 C. '62, s3	115⅝	$3,000	U. S. 5-20 R., '64.	114⅛
5,000	do	115⅜	1,800	U. S. 5s, 10-40 R.	109⅛
13,000	do	115⅝	3,000	do	109⅜
22,000	U. S. 5-20 C., '64.	114⅜	10,000	U. S. 5-20 R., '67.	113⅜
5,000	U. S. 5-20 C., '65, s3	114⅛	25,000	U. S. 5-20 C., '67, b10	113⅛
6,000	do	114⅜	2,500	do.........s3	113⅛
1,000	U. S. 5-20 C., '65, new	113⅛	25,000	do	113⅝
13,000	do	113¼	15,000	do.........b3	113⅝
			1,000	U. S. 5s, 10-40 C.	112⅝

SECOND BOARD—1 P. M.

$10,000	Tenn. St. 6s. n.	50⅛	$10,000	Maripo. Trus. 10s, Ctfs...b30	51
20,000	do	50⅜	10,000	do	50¾
5,000	do	50⅛	10,000	N. Y. C. & H. Ctfs	95⅞
10,000	Tenn. St. 6s. x. c. bet. call	57	400	N. Y. Cen. & H. R.	98¼
1,000	N. C. St. 6s....c	46⅛	200	Erie R.	27
10,000	N. Car. St 6s. n.	24½	200	Reading, bet. call	98⅛
4,000	Missouri 6s	91	300	Chi. & N. W. Pf.	89⅞
1,000	do	90⅞	100	do...bet. call	89⅛
1,000	Erie 2d M., '79.	96	100	L. S. & M. So. R.	88⅜
3,000	Col., C. & Ind. C. 1st M	81	200	do.........b3	88⅜
4000	do	80⅝	400	do...bet. call	88½
1,000	N. Y. & N. H. 6s Bds	97⅛	100	Chic. & N. W.	73
2,000	Tol. & W. Eq. bds	76	10	N. J. R.	102¼
4,000	Long Dock Bds.	83⅛	200	do	102⅜
100	Cum. C. Pf.	33⅛	100	do.........b10	102⅜
200	do	33⅛	50	do	102⅝
100	Quick. M.	14⅛	100	do.........b3	103
100	Mariposa Min.	10	100	Chi. & R. I.	120⅝
100	Mar. Pf.	21⅞	100	do	120⅜
100	do.........b30	22	500	do....bet. call	120¼
100	Canton..bet. c...c	58⅝	100	Mil. & St. Paul.	65⅛
100	W. U. Tel...b. c.	35	15	do	64⅞
100	Pacific Mail...s30	42⅛	100	Mil. & St. P. Pf.,	79⅜
200	do	42⅜	300	Del., L. & W. R.	104
200	do....bet. call	42⅜	50	do	104⅛
100	Boston W. P.	18⅜	200	do	104⅛
200	Wells-Fargo Ex.	21⅛	50	Chic. & Alt.	114
200	do...bet. call	21⅞	100	Ohio & Miss.	31⅛
5	A. M. U. Ex.	37⅛	600	do	31⅛
			200	Col., C. & I. C. R.	20⅛

MONDAY, Feb. 21—P. M.

The Birth day of **Washington**, Feb. 22, being made a legal holiday by the State of New-York, the Banks and the Stock Exchange will be closed against all business to-morrow, and the United States Treasury Office and the Custom House will conform to the same practice.

The price of Gold to-day was a slight fraction steadier than at the close of transactions on Saturday afternoon. The sales were at 119@119⅛@119@118⅞ ⅌ cent. A report from Washington that the House of Representatives had voted by a decided majority to instruct the Banking and Currency Committee to bring in a bill to increase the Currency $50,000,000 failed to stiffen the price late in the day. On the contrary, the price fell from 119 down to 118⅞ ⅌ cent. again as on Saturday night. This should not create surprise, first, because there is no probability of any early or conclusive action of Congress on the Currency; and secondly, because the Foreign Exchanges are weaker to-day than at any time during the past week. First-class Bankers are drawing on London at 108⅞ ⅌ cent. 60 days, and 109⅛@109⅜ short sight, and France are f.5.18¾@f.5.18⅛ to the dollar, 60 days, and f.5.16¼@f.5.15⅝ short sight. The supply of Cotton Bills from the South is reported liberal, and the Cable quotations of United States 5-20s from London and Frankfort are again higher, and both markets active.

Money is again in easy supply at 6@7 ⅌ cent. on call, and also for discounts at Bank, and although general trade is looking up, and business among the Merchants fairly active, there seems to be no pressure of first-class paper either at Bank or on the Street.

The Public Funds of the United States are a fraction better to-day than on Saturday, and there was rather a disposition manifested to buy the 5-20s for a speculative rise early in the day. At the close of dealings the range of quotations was about ⅛@¼ ⅌ cent. stiffer than on Saturday.

The Railway market at the Stock Exchange was higher through the forenoon on the New-York, Reading and Western Stocks, and as predicted from the considerable *short* sales at the close of last week, there was more animation in the market. The improvement extended to some of the Miscellaneous Shares, like Pacific Mail, and the Southern State Bonds were firmer on Tennessees and Virginias, while showing increased uneasiness on the new North Carolinas.

After the late Boards broke up the following quotations were made as compared with Saturday night. The Railways lost the animation of the morning. The Public Funds and Gold were steady. The Customs demand for Gold to-day amounted to $631,000.

CLOSING QUOTATIONS, FEB. 21.

	Saturday.	Monday.
United States 10-40s	112⅝	112⅝
United States 5-20s of 1862	115⅛	115⅝
United States 5-20s of 1867	113½	113⅝
American Gold Coin	118¾	118⅞
Bills on London, 60 days	108⅞	108¾
New Bonds of Tennessee	49⅞	50½
North Carolina Bonds, new	25	24½
New-York Central and Hudson	97½	97⅞
N. Y. C. and H. Debt Cert'fs	95½	95⅝
Reading Railroad	98	98⅛
Chicago and Rock Island	120⅝	120
Northwestern Common	73⅛	72¾
Northwestern Preferred	89⅞	89½
Pacific Mail Company	42¼	42⅛
St. Paul Preferred	79	79
St. Paul Common	65	65
Lake Shore	88¼	88
Erie	26½	26¾
Ohio and Mississippi	31⅝	31½
New-Jersey Central	101	103

The following bids were made for the various Public Funds of the United States:

6 ⅌ cent. reg., 1881	117⅛	5-20 coup., 1867	113⅛
6 ⅌ cent. coup., 1881	117⅛	5-20 coup., 1868	113⅛
5-20 coup., 1862	115⅝	10-40 reg.	109⅛
5-20 coup., 1864	114⅛	10-40 coup.	112⅝
5-20 coup., 1865	114⅛	6s Currency	111⅛
5-20 coup., n. i., 1865	113⅛		

And the following for the State Bonds:

Tenn. 6s, ex-coup.	56⅛	Connecticut 6s	99
Tenn. 6s, new bonds	50⅛	Rhode Island 6s	98
Virginia 6s, ex coup.	62¾	Alabama 5s	62
Virginia 6s, new bds.	65⅛	Alabama 8s	94
Georgia 6s	82	Ohio, 6 ⅌ cent., 1875	101¼
Georgia 7s, new bonds	92	Ohio 6 ⅌ cent., 1886	103
N. Car. 6s	46	Illinois Canal Bs., '70	100¼
N. Car. new bonds	24½	Illinois coupon 6s, '77	100¼
S. Car. 6s	87	Illinois coupon 6s, '79	100¼
S. Car. new bonds	81	Illinois War Loan	100¼
S. Car. April & Oct.	83⅛	Indiana 5 ⅌ cent.	98
Missouri 6s	90¾	N. Y. Reg. Bounty L.	109¼
Mo. H. & St. Jo. Iss.	91⅛	N. Y. Coup. Bounty L.	109¼
Louisiana 6s	71	N. Y. 7s, C. L., 1870	102
Louisiana new bonds	67	N. Y. 6s, C. L., 1872	110
La. 6s. Levee Bonds	70⅞	N. Y. 6s, C. L., 1873	110¼
La. 8s. Levee Bonds	81	N. Y. 5s, C. L., 1874	102

And the following for the Railway Mortgages:

N. Y. Cen. 6s, '83	89¾	Gt. West. 2d, '93	78
N. Y. Cen. 6s, '87	88	Quincy & Tol. 1st, '90	80
N. Y. Cen. 6s, R. Est.	87	Ill. & So. Iowa 1st	75
N. Y. Cen. 6s, Sub.	87	Galena & Chic. 2d	93
N. Y. Cen. 7s, '76	103	Chic. & R. I. 1st	100
Erie 1st, Extended	99	Morris & Essex 1st	100
Erie 7s, 3d Ind., '83	93	Morris & Essex 2d	97
Erie 7s, 4th Ind., '80	84¼	Cleve. & Tol. S. F.	92½
Erie 7s, 5th Ind., '88	82	N. J. Central 1st	100
B., N. Y. & E. 1st, '77	86⅛	N. J. Central 2d	100
H. R. 7s, 2d S. F., '85	105	N. J. Cen., New Bds.	98
Hud. R. 7s, 3d, '75	101	Pitts., F. W. & C. 1st	104
Harlem 1st	108	Pitts., F. W. & C. 2d	95
Mich. Cen. 1st, 8s, '82	121	Pitts., F. W. & C. 3d	93
C., B. & Q. 8 ⅌ ct., 1st	111	Cleve. & Pitts. 2d	95
Mich. So. 7 ⅌ ct., 2d	97	Chic. & Alt. 1st	100
P. R. 7s, guar. by Mo.	97	Chic. & Alt. Income	91½
Central Pac. Bonds	95¾	Ohio & Miss. 1st	95
Union Pac. 1st Bonds	86¾	Ohio & Miss. Consol.	81½
Ill. Cen. 7 ⅌ ct., '70	110	St. L. & I. M. Bonds	82½
Alt. & T. H 1st	94½	Mil. & St. P. 1st, 8s	103
Alt. & T. H. 2d. Pref.	80½	Mil. & St. P. 1st. 7 3-10	89¾
Alt. & T. H. 2d. Inc.	75	Mil. & St. P. 1st	92
Chic. & N. W. S. F.	96½	M. & S. P., I. & M. d.	88
Chic. & N. W. 1st	94½	Mil. & St. P. 2d	84
H. & St. Jo. Ld. Gts.	108	Marietta & Cin. 1st	87
Tol. & Wab. 1st, Ext.	92	Col., Chic. & Ind. 1st	81
Tol. & Wab. 2d	81	Col., Chic. & Ind. 2d	60
Tol. Wab. Eqp. Bds.	75	N. Y. & N. H. 6s	96½
T., W. & W. C. C. S. F.	77½	Tol., Peo. & W., E. D.	82½
Gt. West. 1st, '68	105½	Tol., Peo. & W., W. D.	78
Gt. West. 1st, '88	85		

And the following for the City Bank Stocks:

New-York	136	Bank of N. America	102½
Manhattan	140	Hanover	105½
Merchants'	123	Irving	116
Mechanics'	135	Metropolitan	138
Union	130	Citizens'	135
America	146	Grocers'	115
City	215	East River	105
Phœnix	108	Nassau	107
North River	98	Shoe and Leather	165
Tradesmen's	152	Corn Exchange	125
Greenwich	215	Continental	98
National	117½	St. Nicholas	117½
Merchants' Exchange	103½	Commonwealth	112
Commerce	122	New-York County	200
Ocean	88	Importers' & Traders'	140
Mercantile	115	Park	163
American Exchange	113	Central National	109
Pacific	170	Fourth National	102
Chatham	162½	Ninth National	110½
Bank of the Republic	118½	Oriental	150

United States Treasury, New-York, Feb. 21.

General balance yesterday	$82,963,107 41
Gold receipts	805,954 30
Gold payments	42,151 85
Gold balance	75,837,493 95
Currency receipts	307,711 64
Currency payments	393,722 91
Currency balance	7,667,879 22
General balance	83,667,[illegible] 34
Customs	651,000 00

PHILADELPHIA STOCKS—FEB. 21.

Reported by Telegraph to Messrs. Edmund D. Randolph & Co.

	Bid.	Asked.
City 6s, old	100	100⅛
City 6s, new	100¾	100⅞
Camden and Amboy	115	116⅛
Pennsylvania Central	57⅜	57½
Reading	98⅜	98⅞
Lehigh Valley	54⅛	54¼
Catawissa Preferred	35¼	35½
Philadelphia and Erie	28⅛	28½
Northern Central	44¼	44½
Lehigh Navigation	32½	32⅝
Lehigh Gold Loan	91¾	92

The injunction upon the Kansas Pacific Railway, granted at Chambers recently, was removed by Judge **Barnard** upon an examination of the case.

The week's exports hence of domestic produce have been to the currency value of $3,208,786.

The Philadelphia *Ledger* of this morning says:

"The anthracite coal trade last week was in much the same languid condition as for a month previously. Nothing has been definitely concluded upon as to wages or as to a basis governing wages. Inactive as the trade is in all the mining regions, prices rule very weak, and the Winter is now so far advanced as to render it improbable that there will be any such lengthened severity of weather as will advance them. Freights at Port Richmond are stiffening a little. The Reading Railroad brought down of all kinds for the week ending on the 19th inst., 69,247 tons, against 34,865 tons the previous week, and for the fiscal year, 484,663 tons, against 421,912 tons to corresponding date last year—an increase of 62,751 tons. The total product of all the mines for the week, so far as reported by the several carrying Companies, is 172,446 tons, against 175,194 tons the preceding week—a decrease of 2,748 tons—and for the coal year, beginning with Dec. 1, 1,621,085 tons, against 1,458,485 tons to the same dates last year—showing an increase of 162,600 tons. The report of the Lehigh Valley Road showed a small decrease of tonnage last week, and the Lehigh Navigation Company's road a small increase. We have a report of a strike at the Lehigh Navigation Company's mines, but have no cause wherefore. In order to encourage coal production and transportation, it is understood that the Reading Railroad Company allows a drawback, and will continue to allow it during all the current month. Strong opposition is made to the continuance of the monthly public sales of coal by the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Company, which is both a producer and a carrier of coal, and a futile effort is making before the Pennsylvania Legislature to stop it by law. There are many objections to those sales, and it is easily seen how they may be used to control the trade and to favor speculation, but it is not within the power of legislation in Pennsylvania to control action in New-York or New-Jersey. The general tendency of the coal trade is more and more to monopoly. It is steadily centreing into the hands of large companies, as is the railway business all over the country. Small companies are being absorbed by the greater, and individual enterprise in the coal regions is steadily succumbing to large capital in the hands of companies. The bituminous coal trade, which maintained unusual activity all last season, is now beginning to sympathize with anthracite in its depression. Few persons away from the bustle and sight of the Coal trade of the country have any very correct idea of its magnitude and importance. The Anthracite production in 1869 was 13,221,860 tons, of which, it is estimated, 9,000,000 tons reached the seaboard, leaving 4,221,860 tons as the amount consumed short of tide. The production of Semi-bituminous and Bituminous for the past year was 5,086,930 tons, of which, it is estimated, 1,200,000 tons were consumed short of tide, leaving 3,886,930 tons as the amount sent to tide. The total production of the several kinds of Coal mentioned, for 1869, was 18,300,000 tons, of which 12,800,000 tons reached tide, and 5,400,000 tons were consumed short of it. The investments in railroads and canals for the transportation of these 13,221,860 tons of anthracite coal produced in 1869, it is estimated exceed two hundred millions of dollars! The shipments of coal from this port the past year amounted to 2,378,073 tons, which were distributed as follows: East of New-York, 1,247,657 tons; to New-York, 611,457; to New-Jersey, 140,630; to Pennsylvania, (Philadelphia and vicinity,) 206,697; south of Pennsylvania, 154,459; to foreign ports, 17,183—making a total of 2,378,073 tons."

The *Mark Lane Express* of Feb. 7, says:

"Although the frost has lingered in the North of Germany, it has hastened its departure here, leaving but few vestiges of its effects. Light rains and occasional sunshine have succeeded, and if these continue we shall soon see the effects on vegetation. The neck of the Winter being thus fairly broken, we can henceforth only expect fitful visits, and the thing most to be feared is excessive wet. For be it remembered, we lately had a large extent of country swamped, and there has yet been no opportunity to thoroughly drain it. But our own position thus far, if capable of being mended, is nothing to the damaging floods now complained of in Hungry, caused entirely by continuous heavy rains; and ordinary travelers for some time have had to pass over large tracts of fine corn land in boats instead of by the ordinary roads. Many fears are caused by this state of things, and the promise of Hungary proportionately cut off. Yet no consideration of a remote kind has had the least effect on our heavy corn market, and prices through the country have further given way 1s.@2s. ⅌ quarter, without much change of hands. Only one fact seems settled, the further we go down, the nearer we are to the bottom, and as soon as capitalists believe that is touched will they be disposed to make investments. We are, indeed, reaching a crisis of contrasts. Bread goes a begging, while many go begging for bread; and while some propose emigration as the great source of relief to the country, no holder of corn believes that a diminished consumption will increase the demand. The strange phenomenon is this, Providence has made the earth to teem with plenty, that plenty instrumentally caused by the hand of man, yet the laboring man is destitute in the midst of abundance. The influence of English advices has everywhere been felt abroad. In France they have rather cheapened for Wheat, but not seriously; and it is the same in Belgium, Holland, Hambro', Stettin, Cologne and Odessa. The frost may yet hold on some time in the Northern ports, in the Azof, as well as in the lake ports and Montreal; but then liberty to ship will find very little encouragement without an improved range of prices, of which there seems no immediate prospect. The arrivals off the coast since Jan. 28 were 124 cargoes, of which 63 cargoes were Wheat, 35 Maize, 15 Barley, 9 Rye and 2 Millet.

Business was reported as follows: Wheat, 8 cargoes in all, viz.: California at 46s. 6d.; Ghirka at 37s. to 38s. 6d.; Polish at 40s. 9d.; Sandomirka at 40s. 6d. Maize, 16 cargoes, at 26s. 9d. to 29s. 6d. Barley, 4 do., at 20s. 3d. to 22s. 9d. Rye, 4 do., 28s. to 28s. 3d. The sales of English Wheat noted last week were 54,014 quarters at 42s. 8d., against 64,605 quarters at 51s. 5d. in 1869. The London averages were 44s. 6d. on 3,253 quarters. The imports into the Kingdom for the week ending 29th January were 855,622 cwts. Wheat, and 172,826 cwts. Flour."

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

☞ CINCINNATI AND INDIANA RAILROAD BONDS, 7 per cent., 6 years to run, at 80c., flat; Indianapolis, Cincinnati and Lafayette, First Mortgage Bonds, 7 per cent., at 75c., flat; Howard County (Mo.) 15 year 8 per cent. Bonds, at 80c., flat; Chariton County (Missouri) 15 year 8 per cent. Bonds, at 80c., flat. All other first-class Western securities for sale cheap by GUILD COPELAND, No. 38 Pine-st.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

New-York, Monday, Feb. 21, 1870.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been as follows:

Ashes, pkgs	23	Petroleum, ref., bbls.	489
Beeswax, pkgs	2	Resin, bbls	9,149
Copper, bbls	91	Tar, bbls	700
Cotton, bales	2,504	Beef, pkgs	2,090
Cotton Seed, bags	2,020	Cutmeats, pkgs	467
Dried Fruit, pkgs	128	Grease, pkgs	81
Eggs, bbls	1,295	Lard, pkgs	365
Flour bbls	10,383	Lard, kegs	640
Cornmeal, bbls	1,600	Butter, pkgs	2,015
Cornmeal, bags	1,780	Cheese, pkgs	500
Wheat, bushels	9,510	Tallow, pkgs	504
Corn, bushels	10,000	Dressed Hogs, No.	504
Malt, bushels	500	Peanuts, bags	793
Oats, bushels	10,450	Pecans, pkgs	74
B. E. Peas, bags	50	Rice, pkgs	250
Horns, No.	2,061	Starch, pkgs	675
Hops, bales	150	Skins, bales	275
Hides, No.	4,106	Tobacco, hhds	11
Hides, bdls	2,006	Tobacco, bxs & cases	783
Leather, sides	11,407	Whisky, bbls	806
Molasses, bbls	384	Wool, bales	643
Naphtha, bbls	112		

The export clearances since our last, as reported at the Merchants' Exchange, Pine-street, have been as follows:

By the bark *Tejuca*, for Genoa—2,061 bbls. Refined Petroleum.

By the bark *Herman Helmuch*, for Rouen—2,771 bbls. Crude Petroleum.

By the bark *Vesta*, for Gibraltar—1,300 bbls. Refined Petroleum, 4,221 cases Refined Petroleum, 245 bbls. Resin.

By the bark *Rival*, for Genoa—1,650 bbls. Refined Petroleum, 2,200 cases Refined Petroleum, 600 cases Extract Logwood.

ASHES—Have been salable and firm at $7 25@$7 50 for Pots, and $9 25@$9 50 for Pearls, ⅌ 100 ℔.

BOOTS AND SHOES—There has been an improved inquiry noted for seasonable work, which has been quoted firm, including Men's Thick Kip Boots at $2 50@$4 75; Boys', $1 75@$3; Youths', $1 37½@$2 55; Men's Calf Pegged, $3 25@$5 50; Men's Calf Sewed, $4@$6 50; Boys' Calf Pegged, $3@$3 75; Youths', $2@$2 75; Men's Kip Brogans, $1@$1 75; Men's Split Brogans, 95c.@$1 30; Boys' Kip and Split Brogans, 85c.@$1 30; Youths', 65c.@$1 10; Men's Split and Buff Balmorals, $1 50@$2 25; Men's Calf and Buff Balmorals, $1 50@$2 25; Men's Buff and Calf Congress, $1 75@$2 50; Boys' C, $1 35@$2; Youths', 90c.@$1 50; Women's Split and Kip Boots, 95c.@$1 40; Women's Split and Kip Balmorals, $1 05@$1 50; Women's Buff and Calf Balmorals, $1 25@$2 25; Ladies' Sewed Goat Balmorals, $2@$3; Misses' Pegged Buff Goat and Kid, $1 25@$1 75; Misses' Sewed, $1 60@$2 20; Children's Sewed, 75c.@$1 25; Children's Pegged, 65c.@$1 05; Ladies' City-made Gaiters, $1 75@$2; Ladies' Eastern-made, $1 05@$2; Misses' Eastern-made, 90c.@$1 75; Children's Eastern-made, 70c.@$1 10; Children's Fancy S. H. and Heel Shoes, 60c.@$1 ⅌ pair.

CANDLES—Have been inactive yet steady. We quote: Adamantine, light weight, at 20c.@23c.; Plain Sperm, 40c.; Patent Sperm, 50c. ⅌ ℔.

CEMENT—Is in demand and firm at $2 for Rosendale, ⅌ bbl.

COAL—Business has been dull, though buyers have had any existing advantage as to price. On Wednesday 80,000 tons Scranton Coal will be offered at auction. We quote: Liverpool Gas Cannel at $12, Newcast e Gas at $9 50, and Liverpool House Cannel at $15 ⅌ ton of 2,240 ℔.; Anthracite at $5@$7 ⅌ ton of 2,000 ℔. from yard.

COCOA—Is in very moderate request, including Guayaquil, in bond, at 13c., gold, and Maracaibo, in bond, at 25c.@26c., gold, ⅌ ℔.

COFFEE—Has been quiet but steady; 406 bags Santos, by the *Nicoline*, changed hands on private terms. We quote: Java at 20c.@21½c.; Maracaibo, 16½c.@18½c.; Laguayra, 16½c.@18½c.; Rio, 9½c.@20c., in bond; Native Ceylon, 17½c.@19½c.; Jamaica, 15c.@18½c.; Singapore, 18c.@19c.; Costa Rica, 14½c.@18½c.; Manila, 16c.@17c.; Mexican, 15c.@18c.; Savanilla, 16c.@17½c.; San Domingo, in bond, 9½c.@9¾c., gold, ⅌ ℔.

COTTON—The market has been quite heavy since our last, and prices have again declined ¼c. ⅌ ℔. on freer offerings for both immediate and forward delivery. The demand has been moderately active at the reduced figures. Sales have been reported of 4,450 bales for early delivery, including 1,512 bales to shippers, 1,745 bales to spinners and 1,193 bales to speculators. Also, 3,550 bales for forward delivery, including 200 bales basis Low Middling, February, 23⅛c.; 400 bales basis Low Middling, March, 23⅛c.; 900 bales basis Low Middling, April, 23⅛c.@23⅜c.; 300 bales basis Low Middling, May, 23⅛c.@23¾c.; 350 bales basis Low Middling, June, 23⅛c.@24c.; 500 bales basis Low Middling, free on board at Charleston, private terms; 100 bales Average Middling, June, 24⅛c. ⅌ ℔.

Closing Prices of Cotton.

	Uplands.	Mobile.	New-Orleans.	Texas.
Ordinary	21	21⅛	21⅛	21⅛
Good Ordinary	22	22¼	22⅜	22⅜
Low Middling	23⅛	23¼	23⅜	23⅜
Middling	24⅛	24¼	24⅜	24⅜
Good Middling	25⅛	25¼	26	26

Movement of Cotton at this Port.	Bales.
Receipts thus far this week	2,504
Receipts last week	13,977
Receipts the preceding week	20,123
Receipts since Sept. 1	473,891
Receipts year ending Jan. 1, 1870	552,500
Receipts year ending Sept. 1, 1869	659,720
Export clearances since our last	
Exports since Sept. 1	201,016
Exports for the year ending Jan. 1, 1870	336,087
Exports for the year ending Sept. 1, 1869	328,479
Estimated stock here	75,000

FLOUR AND MEAL—The market has been quiet for most kinds of State and Western Flour, prices of which have shown no material variation. The offerings have been quite moderate. Sales have been reported since our last of 8,850 bbls., including very poor to choice Superfine State and Western, here, at $4 70@$5; very inferior to Good Extra State at $5 15@$5 45; good to choice Spring Extra at $5 45@$6 10, and poor to good shipping brands of round-hoop Ohio at $5 20@$5 60 ⅌ bbl. We quote:

Superfine State and Western	$4 70@$5 00
Extra State	5 15@ 6 10
Extra Indiana, Illinois, &c.	5 10@ 7 40
Extra Ohio, round-hoop shipping brands	5 25@ 5 60
Extra Ohio trade and family brands	5 60@ 7 50
Extra City, shipping	5 65@ 6 20
Extra Genesee	5 75@ 7 50
Poor to Fancy Extra Missouri	5 90@ 9 25

Southern Flour has been fairly active at buoyant prices; sales have been reported since our last of 2,300 bbls., in lots, at $5 60@$6 15 for poor to good ordinary, and $6 15@$9 75 for good ordinary to choice Extra ⅌ bbl. Rye Flour continues in fair request at $4@$4 80 for inferior to choice, ⅌ bbl.; sales 275 bbls. Cornmeal has been moderately inquired for at about $4 35@$4 50 for Western, $4 35@$4 50 for Jersey, and $4 85@$4 90 for Brandywine, ⅌ bbl.; sales 300 bbls. Buckwheat Flour is in some demand at from $2@$2 75 ⅌ 100 ℔.

GRAIN—There has been a more active inquiry for Wheat, partly for milling purposes, but mainly for export, at a shade better prices. Sales have been reported of 63,000 bushels, including White Western at $1 45@$1 50; Red and Amber Western at $1 25@$1 31, chiefly prime Amber at $1 31, delivered; No. 1 Spring at $1 24, delivered; No. 2 Spring, $1 16@$1 20; inferior Spring, part at $1 09; White Genesee at $1 50@$1 70; Amber State at $1 30@$1 31 ⅌ bushel. Corn has been moderately inquired for; New, which has been in most request, has been quoted somewhat stronger in price. Old has been quiet and cheaper. Sales have been reported since our last of 49,000 bushels at $1 01@$1 04 for Old Western in store and delivered, chiefly at $1 01, in store; 80c.@90½c. for New do.; 97c.@$1 03 for Yellow Jersey and Southern; $1@$1 03 for White Western and Southern; 73c.@79c. for unsound Western, ⅌ bushel. Rye has been in light demand at 85c.@92½c. for Jersey and Western; 90c.@95c. for State, ⅌ bushel. Barley has been in active demand at firm prices. Sales, 47,500 bushels, including Canada West, at $1 05@$1 27 for very poor to very choice; two-rowed State at 87c.@90c. ⅌ bushel. Barley Malt has been inactive at 92c.@$1 25 ⅌ bushel; sales, 3,000 bushels. Oats have been more sought after, and quoted higher. Sales have been reported, since our last, of 48,500 bushels, in lots, at 55c.@56c. for Mixed Western, in store and afloat; 60c.@61c. for car lots of Ohio; 59c.@63c. for State, from track, and delivered; 60c. for Pennsylvania; 53c.@58c. for Jersey and Southern, ⅌ bushel.

Stock of Grain in New-York and Brooklyn Warehouses Feb. 21, 1870.

	Bushels.		Bushels.
Wheat*	2,625,471	Barley	316,801
Corn	508,476	Malt	85,005
Oats	1,148,754	Peas	16,842
Rye	31,786		

*Including 55,000 bushels California Wheat.

GUNNY BAGS AND BAGGING—Have been in demand and held firmly. We quote: Bags, 17c.@19c.; Bagging, 20½c.@21c. Sales 500 bales Bagging, to arrive at Boston, at 12c., gold, in bond, and 350 bales Bags, here, at 18c., currency.

HAY—Bale Hay continues in demand at 85c.@90c. for shipping, and $1@$1 20 for local use, ⅌ 100 ℔.; straw is quiet at 70c.@$1 10 for Short and Long ⅌ 100 ℔.

HEMP—Has been held with much firmness, though the dealings have been on a restricted scale, since our last. We quote: American at $195@$210 for Undressed, and $265@$315 for Dressed, ⅌ ton; Russian, $250, gold, ⅌ ton; Jute at 5¼c.@6¼c., gold; Manila, 14½c.@14¾c., gold; Sisal, 10½c., gold; Jute Butts, 4c., currency, ⅌ ℔.

HIDES—A moderate call has been noted for the leading kinds at about steady prices. We quote *Dry Hides* thus: Buenos Ayres, 21@23 ℔., 22½c.@23½c., gold, selected; Buenos Ayres, 25@27 ℔., 22½c.@22¾c., gold, selected; Buenos Ayres, Seconds, 20@22 ℔., 20c.@20½c., as they run; Montevideo, 20@23 ℔., 22c.@22½c.; Corrientes, 21@23 ℔., 21½c.@22c.; Rio Grande, 20@21 ℔., 22c.@22½c.; Orinoco, 20@23 ℔., 21c.; California, 21@25 ℔., 20c.@21c.; Central American, 18@22 ℔., 18½c.@19½c.; San Juan, 21@23 ℔., 18c.@18½c.; Matamoras, 23@25 ℔., 18c.@18½c.; Vera Cruz, 18@19 ℔., 19c.@19½c.; Tampico, 20@22 ℔., 19c.@19½c., gold, selected; Porto Cabello, 20@23 ℔., 18c.@19c.; Maracaibo, 20@23 ℔., 16c.@16½c.; Bogota, 18@21 ℔., 19c.@19½c.; Truxillo, 17@19 ℔., 19c.@19½c.; Rio Hache, 17@20 ℔., 16c.@17½c.; Curacoa, 18@22 ℔., 13c.@14c.; Port-au-Platt, 16@18 ℔., 17½c.@18½c.; Bahia, 17@21 ℔., 16c.@18c., gold, as they run; Texas, 21@25 ℔., 21c.@22c.; Western, 18@24 ℔., 20c.@21c.; Southern, 13@16 ℔., 18c.@20c., currency, as they run. *Dry-salted Hides* thus: Maracaibo, 30@32 ℔., 12½c.@13½c.; Maranham, 28@30 ℔., 13c.@14c.; Pernambuco, 28@29 ℔., 12c.@13½c.; Matamoras, 28@32 ℔., 14c.@15c.; Savanilla, 25@28 ℔., 12c.@13c.; Bahia, 25@28 ℔., 12c.@13c.; Chili, 28@30 ℔., 13½c.; Sandwich Islands, 28@32 ℔., 12½c.@13½c., gold, as they run; Southern and Western, 20@26 ℔., 16c.@17c., currency, as they run. *Wet-salted Hides* thus: Buenos Ayres, 45@50 ℔., 11½c.@12c.; Rio Grande, 40@50 ℔., 12c.@12½c.; California, 45@50 ℔., 11c.@11½c.; Para, 35@40 ℔., 10c.@11c., gold, selected; New-Orleans, 50@80 ℔., 10c.@10½c.; Texas, 50@70 ℔., 11c.@12c.; City Slaughter, Ox, 60@80 ℔., 10c.@10½c.; City Slaughter, Cow, 45@60 ℔., 10c.@10½c., currency. *Upper Leather Hides*—Buenos Ayres and Rio Grande Kips, 10@13 ℔., 25c., gold, selected; Minas, 15@16 ℔., 19c.@20c., gold, as they run; Sierra Leone, 9@10 ℔., 40c.@40½c., currency, selected; Gambia and Bissau, 8@9 ℔., 33c.@35c., currency, selected; Zanzibar, 10@12 ℔., 22c.@24c., currency, as they run. And *East India Hides* thus: Calcutta Slaughtered Cow, 9½@12½ ℔., 15c.@15½c.; Calcutta Buffalo, 19@22 ℔., 13c.@13½c.; Manila and Batavia Buffalo, 20@25 ℔., 10c.@11c.; Singapore Buffalo, 25@27 ℔., 11c.; Penang Cow, 10@12 ℔., 12c.@14c., gold.

HOPS—Have been inquired for and quoted firm, including New-York at 20c.@28c.; Eastern at 16c.@23c.; Ohio at 15c.@22c.; Michigan at 15c.@22c.; Wisconsin at 18c.@25c.; Yearlings at 6c.@10c.; Old Olds, 2c.@3c. ⅌ ℔. Receipts to-day, 150 bales; exports, — bales.

LEATHER—Sole has been moderately active and steady, including Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, Heavy, 29c.@31c.; Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, Middle, 29½c.@31c.; Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, Light, 29c.@30c.; Hemlock, California, Heavy, 28c.@29c.; Hemlock, California, Middle, 29c.@30c.; Hemlock, California, Light, 28½c.@29½c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., Heavy, 27c.@28c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., Middle, 28c.@29c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., Light, 28c.@29c.; Hemlock, Good Damaged, all kinds and weights, 26c.@28c.; Hemlock, Poor Damaged, all kinds and weights, 20c.@23c.; Hemlock, in the Rough, 35c.@39c.; Oak Slaughter, Heavy, 38c.@45c.; Oak Slaughter, Middle, 38c.@44c.; Oak Slaughter, Light, 38c.@40c.; Oak Slaughter, Cropped, Heavy, 37c.@42c.; Oak Slaughter, Cropped, Middle, 38c.@44c.; Oak Slaughter, Cropped Light, 40c.@44c.; Oak Slaughter, in the Rough Heavy, 38c.@44c.; Oak Slaughter, in the Rough, Light, 38c.@44c.; Oak Slaughter, Bellies, 21c.@23c.; Southern Rough, all weights, 28c.@33c. ⅌ ℔. The receipts since our last have been 11,407 sides.

MOLASSES—The market has been dull for all kinds; prices remain about as last quoted. Sales have been confined to small lots of New-Orleans at 72c.@78c.; Porto Rico, 61c.@63c., ⅌ gallon. We quote: Old Crop Porto Rico at 40c.@55c.; Old and New Cuba at 26c.@50c.; New Crop English Islands at 30c.@50c.; New-Orleans at 60c.@78c., ⅌ gallon.

	Old Crop.	New Crop.
Cuba, Centrifugal and Mixed	26c.@30c.	....
Cuba, Clayed	28c.@32c.	38c. @43c.
Cuba, Muscovado, refining grades	....	40c. @45c.
Cuba, Muscovado, grocery grades	35c.@45c.	42½c.@50c.
Porto Rico	40c.@55c.	50c. @65c.
English Islands	....	30c. @50c.
New-Orleans	....	60c. @78c.

NAVAL STORES—There has been but little inquiry for Resin on the basis of previous quotations; receipts, 9,149 bbls. Tar is quiet and declining; receipts, 700 bbls. Crude Turpentine is inactive at irregular prices. Spirits Turpentine is in light demand at about former rates. We quote: Spirits Turpentine at 47c.@48½c. ⅌ gallon; Crude nominally at $3 75@$4. Resin, $2 20@$8 25 ⅌ 280 ℔., the latter for choice White. Tar, $2 37½@$3. Pitch, $2 50@$2 65 ⅌ bbl.

OILS—Continue in moderate demand, including Crude Whale at 70c.@80c. for Southern and Northern; Bleached Whale at 85c.@90c.; Crude Sperm at $1 55@$1 60; Unbleached Sperm at $1 70@$1 75; Bleached Sperm at $1 75@$1 80; Lard Oil at $1 30@$1 40; Red Oil at 80c.@93c.; Linseed Oil at 97c.@$1, in casks and bbls.; Olive Oil at $1 40@$1 45; Menhaden at 63c.@65c.; Spermaceti at 35c.@35½c.; Extra Refined Seal at $1@$1 02½ ⅌ gallon.

PETROLEUM—Crude has been held with more confidence, though the demand has been limited, on the basis of 16c.@16½c. in bulk, 21c. in shipping order here, and 21c. in shipping order at Philadelphia, ⅌ gallon. The receipts of Crude here were — bbls.; at Philadelphia 580 bbls. arrived. The exports hence were 2,771 bbls. for Rouen. Refined Oil has been less freely offered and has been quoted somewhat steadier in price, on the basis of 29½c.@29¾c. for Standard White, for early delivery, with sales of 2,500 bbls. here, chiefly at 29½c.; also, 28¾c.@29c. for do. at Philadelphia, February delivery; 29c.@29¼c., chiefly 29½c., for do., March delivery, with sales of 1,000 bbls. The receipts of Refined Oil here have been 489 bbls.; at Philadelphia, 1,830 bbls. The export clearances have been 5,011 bbls. and 6,421 cases. Refined Oil in cases has been in fair demand at from 36c.@37c. ⅌ gallon; sales 2,500 cases, chiefly at 36c. ⅌ gallon. Naphtha continues dull and heavy at from 10c.@10½c., in barrels, and 16c.@16½c. in case, ⅌ gallon; receipts, 112 bbls.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been in less demand and quoted cheaper. Sales have been reported since our last of 550 bbls., in lots, at $26 75@$27 12½, chiefly at $26 75 for New Mess; $26 25@$26 50 for Thin and Medium Mess; $30 for Clear; $23 50 for Prime Mess, ⅌ bbl. Also, 250 bbls. New Mess, seller March, on private terms, ⅌ bbl. Dressed Hogs have been in request and quoted firmer at 11½c.@11¾c. for Western, and 12¼c.@12½c. for City, ⅌ ℔. Cutmeats continue salable and steady; sales have been confined to 100 pkgs. at 10¾c.@11½c. for Shoulders, and 13¾c.@15c. for Hams ⅌ ℔. Bacon rules quiet but steady; sales equal to 75 boxes, including Cumberland at 13¾c.; Short Rib at 14½c.@14¾c. ⅌ ℔. Lard has been quiet and weak in price; sales have been reported since our last of 320 tierces and bbls., in lots, at from 14¼c.@15¾c. for poor No. 1 to choice Kettle-rendered, chiefly 15c.@15¼c. for City, and 15¼c.@15½c. for fair to prime Steam, ⅌ ℔. Beef has been in light demand at former rates; sales have been reported of 180 bbls. at $9@$14 for Plain Mess, and $12@$17 for Extra Mess, and $4@$8 for inferior grades, ⅌ bbl. Tierce Beef has been inactive, including New Prime Mess at from $25@$27, and India Mess at $27@$30 ⅌ tierce; sales, 70 tierces. Beef Hams are in better request at from $28@$32 ⅌ bbl.; sales, 235 bbls. Butter has been inactive and weak, including State, inferior to prime, at 25c.@38c.; Fancy, 40c.@42c., and Western, ordinary to prime, 16c.@32c. ⅌ ℔.; the receipts of to-day were 2,015 pkgs. Cheese has been in moderate request at from 6c.@18½c., as the extreme, for very common to fancy Factory; the receipts of to-day were 500 boxes.

RICE—Has been slow of sale and weak in price. Carolina at $6@$7; Rangoon, $3@$3 25, in gold, in bond, ⅌ 100 ℔.

SALT—But little animation has been apparent in this line; prices have not varied remarkably. Turk's Island at 39c.@40c.; Cadiz, 35c.@38c.; Liverpool Ground at $1 45@$1 50; Liverpool Fine at $2 25@$2 50, by the invoice, ⅌ sack. Jobbers' store prices have been as follows: Turk's Island, 43c.@45c. ⅌ bushel; Ashton's Liverpool Fine, $3 20@$3 25; Marshall's, Deakin's and Worthington's do., $2 40@$2 50; Higgins' do., $2 60@$2 75; Evans', Dean's, Faulk's, Cheshire, &c., $2 20@$2 25; Liverpool Ground, $1 60@$1 65 ⅌ sack, with the usual discount for cash.

SALTPETRE—Is dull and weak at 10¼c.@10½c. for Crude, and 15¼c.@15½c. for pure Refined, ⅌ ℔.

SEEDS—The inquiry has been less confident at about previous figures. Clover at 12¼c.@13½c. ⅌ ℔.; Rough Flax, $2 20@$2 30; Timothy, $4 25@$4 75; Canary, $3 50@$4 75, currency; Calcutta Linseed, $2 22½@$2 25, gold, ⅌ bushel.

SKINS—Have been quiet since our last, including *Deer* thus: Honduras, 40c.; San Juan, 39c.@40c.; Bolivar, 31c.; Sisal, 42c.; Vera Cruz, 40c.@41c.; Chagres, 44c.@47c.; Porto Cabello, 32c.@33c.; Para, 47c., gold, ⅌ ℔.; Southern and Texas, 28c.@32c., currency. *Goat*—Tampico, 50c.@52½c.; Matamoras, 50c.@52½c.; Vera Cruz, 35c., gold, ⅌ ℔.; Buenos Ayres, 45c.@50c., currency; Payta, 46c.@47c., currency; Curacoa, 46c.@48c., currency; Cape, 40c.@48c., currency; Madras, each, 50c.@70c., currency; Patna, each, 45c.@50c., currency.

SOAP—Has been in very moderate request at uniform figures; Castile at 12¼c.@12½c.; Colgate's Pale, 9c.; Family, 9¼c., and No. 1 at 7c. ⅌ ℔.

SPICES—There has been some jobbing demand at uniform quotations: Mace at $1 17½@$1 25; No. 1 Nutmegs at 95c.@$1 05; Cassia at 43c.@44c.; Cloves at 26c.; Pepper at 20c.; Pimento at 18c.@18¼c.; Ginger at 11¼c.@11½c., gold, ⅌ ℔.

SUGARS—Have been quiet, since our last, at unchanged figures. Sales, 615 hhds. Cuba, &c., at from 10c.@10¾c., chiefly at 10c.@10½c., and 1,500 boxes Havana at 10¾c.@11c. ⅌ ℔. We quote fair to good refining grades of old crop Cuba at 9⅞c.@10¼c.; fair to very good grocery grades at 10⅝c.@10¾c.; very good to choice grocery grades at 10¾c.@11¼c. ⅌ ℔. Porto Rico grocery grades ranged from 10½c.@12c. ⅌ ℔. No. 12 Box Sugar, 10¼c.@10¾c. ⅌ ℔. Refined Sugars have been in less request, ranging from 12c.@14c., as the extremes, ⅌ ℔.

TALLOW, &c.—Sales have been reported of 65,000 ℔. Tallow at 9¾c.@10¼c., the latter an extreme for choice; also, 68,500 ℔. Stearine at 14½c.@15¼c., and 34,000 ℔. Grease at 8c.@12½c. ⅌ ℔.

WHISKY—Continues in moderate demand at unaltered rates; sales, 350 bbls., in lots, at 98½c.@99c. ⅌ gallon; receipts, 806 bbls.

TEAS—The demand has been fair, particularly for new crop, at well supported prices.

TIN—The inquiry has been moderate and prices have been supported; 2,000 boxes Assorted Charcoal Plates changed hands on the basis of $8 31¼@$8 37½, gold, for I. C.; 500 boxes S. T. P. Terne at $7 75, gold, ⅌ box.

TOBACCO—Has been dull, but unchanged in price; 98 hhds. Kentucky were sold at 9c.@13c.; 30 bales Havana on private terms. We quote: Kentucky, Common Lugs, 8c.@8½c.; Good Lugs, 8¾c.@9¼c.; Common Leaf, 9¼c.@10¾c.; Medium Leaf, 10¾c.@11¾c.; Good Leaf, 11¾c.@12¼c.; Fine Leaf, 12¼c.@13¼c.; Selections, 13¼c.@14¼c. *Seedleaf Tobacco*—Connecticut and Massachusetts Fillers, 13c.@15c., nominal; Binders and Seconds, 18c.@28c.; Wrappery lots, 35c.@45c.; fine Wrappers, 35c.@70c.; New-York State, 10c.@12c.; average lots, 18c.@25c.; Wrappers, 20c.@45c.; Pennsylvania and Ohio Fillers, 10c.@12c.; average lots, 16c.@25c.; Wrappers, 25c.@47c. *Havana Tobacco*—Common, 80c.@85c., currency; Good, 90c.@95c. currency; Fine, $1@$1 07½, currency. *Yara*—I cut, 80c.@85c., currency; II cut, $1 02½@$1 08, currency; average lot, 88½c.@92½c., currency. *Manufactured Tobacco*—Black Work, common and medium, 18c.@21c.; good and fine, 22c.@26c.; Bright Work, common and medium, 27c.@32c.; good and fine, 35c.@55c., in bond.

FREIGHTS—The market has been inactive, and rates, in some instances, have been tending downward. For Liverpool, the engagements included 650 bales Cotton, by steam, at ½d. ⅌ ℔.; 35,000 bushels Wheat, by sail and steam, at 3d. ⅌ bushel; 200 boxes Bacon and 100 tierces Lard at 20s.; 55 hhds. Tallow at 12s. 6d. ⅌ ton. For London, 10,500 bushels Wheat, by sail, at 4¾d. ⅌ bushel. For Genoa, a British bark with 9,000 cases Petroleum on private terms. For a Mediterranean port, direct, a North German brig, from Philadelphia, with Petroleum, on private terms.

WHOLESALE PRODUCE MARKET.

Price Current for Monday, Feb. 21, reported exclusively for the New-York Times *by* Starin & Floyd, *Produce Commission Merchants, No. 209 Duane-street, New-York. Our quotations are the wholesale prices paid by Dealers and Jobbers for sound, merchantable property, in good clean packages.*

BUTTER—As we noted in our last week's report, something approaching a panic in the Butter market was produced by the continued exaggerated reports of a heavy stock in the country, and by parties having Butter consigned rushing such goods for sale at generally buyers' prices. The result was a fall to our present quotations and a much heavier movement of stock for all classes of trade than has been made in a month previous. The demand is principally for strictly fine, but medium and low grades are in fair process of absorption, which must ere long clear the market of that surplus of stock. We quote:

Extra State, firkins, ⅌ ℔.	34@35
Good to fine State, firkins, ⅌ ℔.	32@33
Fair to good State, firkins, ⅌ ℔.	28@31
Common State, firkins, ⅌ ℔.	25@27
Extra State, half-firkin tubs, ⅌ ℔.	40@42
Good to fine State, half-firkin tubs, ⅌ ℔.	35@37
Good to fine State, Welsh tubs, ⅌ ℔.	32@35
Common to fair State, Welsh tubs, ⅌ ℔.	25@28
Fair to fine Pennsylvania, firkins, ⅌ ℔.	25@30
Good to prime Western Reserve, firkins, ⅌ ℔.	21@27
Good to prime Michigan, firkins, ⅌ ℔.	20@25
Good to prime Chicago and Northwest, firkins, ⅌ ℔.	20@23
Fair Western, firkins, ⅌ ℔.	16@19
Good to prime State Rolls, ⅌ ℔.	28@32
Good to prime Western Rolls, ⅌ ℔.	22@27
Common State and Western Rolls, ⅌ ℔.	17@18
Canada Dairy Packed, ⅌ ℔.	24@28
Canada Common and Store Packed, ⅌ ℔.	16@19

CHEESE—There is nothing to note of changes in the Cheese market. Holders continue firm in their views, and a fair business for all classes of trade is progressing at our unchanged quotations:

Extra State Factories, ⅌ ℔.	17¼@18¼
Fine State Factories, @ ℔.	16¼@17
Fair to good State Factories, ⅌ ℔.	15¼@16
Common State Factories, ⅌ ℔.	14 @15
Extra State Farm Dairies, ⅌ ℔.	16½@17
Good to fine State Farm Dairies, ⅌ ℔.	15½@16
Ordinary State Farm Dairies, ⅌ ℔.	14 @15
Good to extra Pineapple, New-York, ⅌ ℔.	25 @27
Good to extra Pineapple, Connecticut, ⅌ ℔.	26 @28
Good to extra English Dairy style, New-York, ⅌ ℔.	20 @25
Good to extra English Dairy style, Connecticut, ⅌ ℔.	16 @18
Fair to good Orange County, Skimmed, Factories, ⅌ ℔.	6 @12

POULTRY AND GAME—The market is quiet to-day, but with light receipts and more favorable weather prices are firmer.

DRESSED POULTRY.

Turkey, good to prime, ⅌ ℔.	22@23
Chickens, good to prime, ⅌ ℔.	18@20
Ducks, good to prime, ⅌ ℔.	22@25
Geese, good to prime, ⅌ ℔.	14@16

GAME.

Grouse, ⅌ pair	$1 40@$1 50
Partridge, ⅌ pair	1 25@ 1 75
Quail, ⅌ dozen	3 25@ 3 50
Venison, Carcass, ⅌ ℔.	10@ 12
Venison, Saddle, ⅌ ℔.	15@ 18

EGGS—At the reduced quotations; trade is active and prices are more steady. Receipts continue full, but with a continuance of present demand a further decline is not looked for.

State and Pennsylvania fresh, ⅌ dozen	25@26
Western fresh, ⅌ dozen	24@25
Canada, ⅌ dozen	24@25
Southern, ⅌ dozen	24@25

BEANS AND PEAS—Beans are dull and prices are drooping. Peas are inactive.

Beans, Marrow, prime, ⅌ bushel	$2 20@$2 30
Beans, Marrow, fair to good, ⅌ bushel	1 80@ 2 00
Beans, Medium, prime, ⅌ bushel	1 50@ 1 75
Beans, Medium, fair to good, ⅌ bushel	1 20@ 1 30
Beans, Pea, prime, ⅌ bushel	2 00@ 2 25
Beans, Assorted, common, ⅌ bushel	50@ 1 00
Peas, Canada, free, ⅌ bushel	1 20@ ..
Peas, Southern, black eyes, two-bushel bags	4 00@ 4 25

POTATOES, &c.—The market is kept fully supplied, and with only a light trade prices are weak.

Peach Blows, White, ⅌ bbl.	$1 75@$2 00
Peach Blows, Red, ⅌ bbl.	1 50@ 1 75
Prince Alberts, ⅌ bbl.	1 75@ 2 00
Dyrights, ⅌ bbl.	1 75@ ....
Buckeye, ⅌ bbl.	1 25@ ....
Onions, Red, ⅌ bbl.	4 00@ 4 50
Onions, Yellow, ⅌ bbl.	4 00@ 4 50
Turnips, Russia, ⅌ bbl.	1 25@ 1 50
Cabbages, ⅌ 100	5 00@ 9 50
Marrow Squash, ⅌ bbl.	4 00@ 4 50

FRUITS—Apples are selling slowly at good fair prices. Cranberries are in fair demand and firmer.

Apples, Greenings, ⅌ bbl.	$4 25@$4 50
Apples, Spitzenbergs, ⅌ bbl.	4 25@ 4 50
Apples, Baldwins, ⅌ bbl.	4 25@ 4 50
Apples, mixed lots, ⅌ bbl.	3 50@ 4 00
Apples, common, ⅌ bbl.	2 50@ 3 00
Cranberries, ⅌ bbl.	12 00@14 00

DRIED FRUITS AND BERRIES—The market is unchanged.

Apples, Sliced, ⅌ ℔.	11 @12½
Apples, State, good to prime, ⅌ ℔.	9½@10½
Apples, Western, good to prime, ⅌ ℔.	9 @10
Apples, Southern, good to prime, ⅌ ℔.	9 @10
Apples, State and Western, fair, ⅌ ℔.	7 @ 8
Peaches, Peeled, prime, ⅌ ℔.	19 @20
Peaches, Peeled, fair to good, ⅌ ℔.	14 @18
Peaches, Unpeeled, halves, prime, ⅌ ℔.	10 @10½
Peaches, Unpeeled, halves, fair to good, ⅌ ℔.	8 @ 9½
Peaches, Unpeeled, quarters, prime, ⅌ ℔.	8½@ 9
Peaches, Unpeeled, quarters, fair to good, ⅌ ℔.	6 @ 8
Blackberries, ⅌ ℔.	12 @12½
Raspberries, ⅌ ℔.	30 @31
Cherries, ⅌ ℔.	24 @25
Plums, ⅌ ℔.	24 @25

SUNDRIES—We quote:

Beeswax, ⅌ ℔.	$0 38 @$0 39
Flaxseed, ⅌ bushel	2 20 @ 2 25
Timothy Seed, ⅌ bushel	3 50 @ 4 00
Clover Seed, ⅌ bushel	12½@ 13
Ginseng, Southern, ⅌ ℔.	75 @ 85
Ginseng, Western, ⅌ ℔.	65 @ 75
Feathers, Live Geese, new, ⅌ ℔.	75 @ 85
Broom Corn, Red, ⅌ ℔.	15 @ 16
Broom Corn, Green, ⅌ ℔.	16 @ 17
Ashes, Pots, first sorts, ⅌ 100 ℔.	7 25 @ 7 50
Ashes, Pearl, first sorts, ⅌ 100 ℔.	9 00 @ 9 25
Hops, new Prime, ⅌ ℔.	20 @ 25
Hops, Poor to Good, ⅌ ℔.	14 @ 20
Hops, old, ⅌ ℔.	3 @ 8
Honey, White Clover, ⅌ ℔.	30 @ 35
Honey, Buckwheat, ⅌ ℔.	25 @ 30
Hickory Nuts, ⅌ bushel	1 00 @ 1 25
Chestnuts, ⅌ bushel	2 00 @ 2 50

NEW-YORK CATTLE MARKET.

New-York, Monday, Feb. 21, 1870.

At Communipaw Market this morning the supply of Cattle was mediocre, both as to quality and quantity. Though the lots ran up to good, the top Cattle were in all cases few in number. Medium grades were the order of the day. Texans were offered but remained unsold. There was, however, a fair demand for first quality Steers. No prime Bullocks, first quality, 16½c.@17c. ⅌ ℔.; second quality, 15½c.@16c. ⅌ ℔.; third quality, 13½c.@15c. ⅌ ℔.; highest price quoted, 17c. ⅌ ℔.; lowest price quoted, 13½c. ⅌ ℔.; this day's average, 15½c. ⅌ ℔.

SALES TO-DAY.

W. **Fitch** sold for J. T. **Alexander**, 50 Illinois, from common to good, from 14c. to 16c¼c. ⅌ ℔., average weights 7½ cwt.; also, 64 Illinois from common to good, from 14c. to 16½c. ⅌ ℔, average weight 7½ cwt.; and again, for some 425 Illinois, from poor to fair, from 13¼c. to 16c. ⅌ ℔.; R. **Murray** sold to day for J. T. **Alexander**, 81 Illinois, from common to fair, from 14c. to 16c. ⅌ ℔, average weight 6¾ cwt. T. **Dolbey** sold for J. T. **Alexander**, 100 Illinois, from common to good, from 14½c. to 16½c. ⅌ ℔., average weight 6¾ cwt.; also for some 112 Illinois, from common to fair, from 14½c.@16c. ⅌ ℔., average weight 6¾ cwt. **Beach & Bray** sold for selves 179 Illinois, from common to good, from 14c.@16½c. ⅌ ℔., average weight 7 cwt. **Coney & MacPherson** sold for D. **MacPherson** 166 Illinois, from fair to good, from 14½c.@17c. ⅌ ℔., average weight 7 cwt.; the top of this lot was the best on hand on this day's market. Same firm had on sale for **Maxwell & Berry** 100 Texan Cattle, thin and common, offered for $70 ⅌ head.

COMMUNIPAW SHEEP MARKET.

Kase & Hauver's weekly report of Sheep sold for week ending Feb. 21, 1870: 3,487 Sheep; price received, $16,611 10; range of prices, 5½c.@8c. ⅌ ℔. Weekly report of Sheep sold by **Bellis & Tidcock** for week ending Feb. 19, 1870: 4,470 Sheep; price received, $24,691 73; range of prices, 5½c.@8½c. ⅌ ℔. Market opened dull.

COMMUNIPAW HOG MARKET.

Weekly report of Hogs sold by **McBride & Bartlett** for week ending Feb. 19, 1870: 1,771 Dressed Hogs, average weight 144 ℔. ⅌ head, at 12c. ⅌ ℔.; City-dressed Hogs sold last week from 12c.@12½c. ⅌ ℔.; Western-dressed Hogs at 11c. ⅌ ℔. Market in an uncertain condition, owing to the weather.

Gross arrivals at Communipaw Yards, for the week ending Feb. 19, 1870: 2,463 head of horned Cattle, 3,803 Hogs, 3,810 Sheep, arrived in 242 cars. There were slaughtered in same yards during same week 353 head of horned Cattle, 5,835 Hogs, 7,511 Sheep.

Gross arrivals at Chamberlin's Yards, Nos. 79 and 73 Robinson-street: 718 Sheep, from 6c.@8½c. ⅌ ℔., 13 Beeves, from 12c.@14c. ⅌ ℔., 31 Cows and Calves at $50, $75, $100, 63 Veals at 12c.@14c. ⅌ ℔.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, FEB. 22, 1870.

Amusements this Evening.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
14th-st. and Irving-place.
DER FREISCHUTZ, (German opera.) Leading characters by Mme. Parepa-Rosa, Messrs. Candidus, Remmerts, Herder and Ely.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.
23d-st., corner 6th-av.
HAMLET. Leading characters by Messrs. Edwin Booth, Waller, Hamilton, Miss Blanche De Bar, and Miss Fanny Morant.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
Broadway, near Houston-st.
INNISFALLEN. Leading Characters by Messrs. Williams, Thorne, Studley and Mrs. Williams.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.
Broadway, near Bleecker-st.
HAMLET. Leading characters by Messrs. G. L. Fox, Cavendish, Maginly, and Miss Blanche Bradshaw, Miss Howitt, Mrs Wright and Miss Queen.
MATINEE at 2 o'clock.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE.
8th-av., corner 23d-st.
TWELVE TEMPTATIONS. Leading characters by Mr. George C. Boniface, Miss Nully Pieris and Mme. Ponisi.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.
Broadway, corner 13th-st.
OURS. Leading characters by Messrs. Lester Wallack, Gilbert, Ringgold, Miss Germon and Miss Moore.

FIFTH-AVENUE THEATRE.
24th-st., near 5th-av.
FROU FROU. Leading characters by Messrs. Geo. Clarke, Davidge, Lewis, and Miss Agnes Ethel, Miss Fanny Davenport, and Mrs. Gilbert.

FRENCH THEATRE.
14th-st., near 6th-av.
GENEVIEVE DE BRABANT and GRANDE DUCHESSE.

BOWERY THEATRE.
Bowery, near Canal-st.
THREE FAST WOMEN, LION AT BAY, &c.

WOOD'S MUSEUM AND MENAGERIE.
Broadway and 30th-st.
Afternoon—LALLA ROOKH. Evening—FAUST.
Large collection of curiosities.

NEW-YORK CIRCUS.
14th-st., between 3d and 4th avs.
EXHIBITION OF EQUESTRIAN AND ATHLETIC FEATS.

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS.
No. 585 Broadway.
NEGRO MINSTRELSY. Birch, Wambold, Bernard, Backus, &c.

KELLY AND LEON'S MINSTRELS.
No. 720 Broadway.
LE PETIT FAUST, (Ethiopian opera.) NEGRO MINSTRELSY.

STEINWAY HALL.
14th-st., near 4th-av.
GRAND MEMORIAL CONCERT. Artists: Miss C. Kellogg, Mme. Bishop, Miss Kempton, and Messrs. Hableman, Ronconi and Levy.

BIJOU THEATRE.
No. 748 Broadway.
FEATS OF MAGIC AND LEGERDEMAIN. By Mr. Hartz.

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The SEMI-WEEKLY, per annum	3
Two copies, one year	5
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Notice.

We cannot notice anonymous communications. In all cases we require the writer's name and address, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

We cannot return rejected communications, nor preserve manuscripts, unless specially requested so to do.

To Advertisers.

Advertisers in the TIMES are requested to bring in their notices at as early an hour in the day as possible. If received after 8½ o'clock, it will be impossible to classify them under their proper heads.

☞ For the accommodation of up-town residents, advertisements for insertion in the TIMES will be received at No. 54 West 32d-st., junction of Broadway and 6th-av., at same rates as are charged at office of publication.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

EUROPE.

In the French Corps Legislatif yesterday M. JULES FAVRE moved his "interpellation" on domestic policy, supporting it in a speech in which he denounced the arrest of ROCHEFORT, and generally assailed the Government and the majority as the instruments of "personal power." A weak reply was made by ex-Minister PINARD....*La Patrie* recommends as the best mode of showing gratitude to France for her aid in the Revolution that Americans, at their meetings to-day, display busts of WASHINGTON and NAPOLEON III. side by side.....In the British House of Commons notice was given of a motion for inquiry into the reception of returned Fenians in Dublin and the speech of the Queen's Counsel there....The Fleetwood lighthouse was carried away by a ship which was driven against it during a gale on Sunday night....The Fishkill Railroad loan, of Massachusetts, has been introduced by BARING BROTHERS, in London....The London *Times* has discovered a feeling of increased security among the Irish tenantry since the visit of the Commissioner to examine into the system....A Paris dispatch says the Abbe FRIEDRICH, theological adviser of Cardinal HOHENLOHE, has been ordered out of Roman territory for corresponding with an Augsburg paper on matters connected with the Ecumenical Council. Letters received in London predict an early adjournment of the Council....A dispatch from Alexandria has a report that the uniform depth of the Suez Canal does not exceed nineteen feet.

CONGRESS.

In the Senate, yesterday, a joint resolution was introduced declaring the ratification of the Fifteenth Amendment by the requisite number of States. Bills were introduced for a steamship line between this City and Scandinavian ports, and establishing a territorial form of government in Alaska. The case of FITZ JOHN PORTER came up on a resolution of Mr. CHANDLER calling on the President for the correspondence on the subject. The Senator made a long speech, in which he expressed the hope that the proceedings of the Court Martial would not be interfered with. He was replied to by General WILSON, who favored a new trial, and the matter was finally disposed of by the withdrawal of the resolution. The bill, with amendments, for the abolition of the Freedmen's Bureau and providing for a Bureau of Education was reported from Committee. A number of bills and joint resolutions were passed—among them a bill providing for the better security of lives of passengers on board of steamers, and the bill regulating the Marine Hospital Service. The appropriations for the naval deficiencies was reported from the Conference Committee, fixed at $2,000,000. A resolution was agreed to that no undelivered speech should be printed in the *Globe*. The bill to prevent harbor encroachments was debated at some length. Pending the consideration of the New-York and Washington Air-line Railway bill, the Senate went into Executive Session, and subsequently adjourned.

In the House a large number of bills were introduced, among them the following: Making it a misdemeanor to fit out and providing for the forfeiture of ships of war, constructed for a foreign Power, to coerce the people of a colony who are in armed insurrection; to enforce the rights of citizens to vote in the various States, who have heretofore been denied the right by reason of race, color or previous condition of servitude; to create the office of Government Architect; to remove political disabilities in States ratifying the Fifteenth Amendment; to abolish the office of Pension Agent, and to pay pensions through Postmasters; to reduce the income tax to three per cent., and exempt $2,000; to increase the tax on distilled spirits $1 per gallon, and to equalize the distribution of the national banking currency. The resolution of Mr. LOUGHRIDGE calling for the introduction of a bill to increase the currency $50,000,000, was adopted by a yea and nay vote of 110 to 74. The Senate bill relieving some five hundred persons in various States from political disabilities was reported from Committee, and the House bill, containing some 2,000 names, was offered as an amendment. A long discussion ensued, which resulted in the adoption of the amendment and the passage of the bill by the requisite two-thirds majority. The Committee on the subject of the sale of Cadetships reported a resolution to expel from his seat B. F. WHITTEMORE, Representative of the First South Carolina District, for having been improperly influenced in his official conduct. The testimony in his case, upon which the report was based, was read, and after some debate, on motion of Mr. BUTLER, Mr. WHITTEMORE, was ordered to appear before the bar of the House at 2 o'clock P. M. to-morrow, to answer the charges made. The House then, at a late hour in the afternoon, adjourned.

GENERAL.

The dwelling of JOSEPH GREEN, South Chichester, N. H., was burned on Sunday night, and Mrs. GREEN, in attempting to save some clothing, was burned to death.

The steamer *Emma No. 3* in passing Chutte Island No. 35, above Memphis, in the Mississippi, on Friday night, struck a snag and careened so as to upset the stove in the ladies' cabin, setting fire to the boat. The vessel was entirely destroyed, and ten or twelve lives lost.

The President has signed the act making an appropriation for the Military Academy.

A letter of Admiral GODON, showing the disadvantages of maintaining the Navy Yard at Brooklyn, is printed in our special dispatch from Washington.

The cold weather of yesterday extended southward as far as Mobile, Ala., and Savannah, Ga., and westward as far as St. Louis, including Memphis and Chicago, and eastward and northward into the New-England States.

Chief Justice HINMAN, of the Supreme Court of Connecticut, is said to be dying at his residence in Cheshire.

General REYNOLDS has officially notified the General of the Army of the ratification of the Thirteenth, Fourteenth and Fifteenth Amendments to the Constitution by the Legislature of Texas.

The Executive Departments in Washington will be closed from noon to-day in commemoration of the birth of WASHINGTON.

LOCAL.

A large meeting in aid of founding the proposed Soldiers' Home for the State of New-York was held at the Cooper Institute, last evening. PETER COOPER, Esq., presided. Addresses were made by Lieutenant-General Sherman, Peter Cooper, Rev. H. W. Beecher, Judge Chas. P. Daly, Hon. Stewart L. Woodford, Rev. Dr. Thompson, Horace Greeley and Rev. Stephen H. Camp. The proceedings were very enthusiastic.

Considerable testimony was taken in the United States Commissioner's office, yesterday, in the case of MARTIN R. COOK, of the firm of JORDON, FELLOWS & MCMILLAN, wholesale liquor dealers, charged with having aided and abetted an ex-guager named FARRINGTON, in committing frauds on the Government.

Judge BARNARD, presiding at the Chambers of the Supreme Court yesterday, in answer to a question put to him by a member of the Bar as to whether he would hold Court on WASHINGTON'S Birthday, (a legal holiday,) said: "No one observes my birthday, why should I adjourn? No, I will hold Court on that day." Judge CARDOZO will also hold Court to-day.

The Mayor yesterday sent a communication to the Board of Aldermen, returning the resolutions to lay the Stow Foundation pavement in several streets.

The Board of Assistant Aldermen adopted a resolution to extend First-avenue through Pike and Allen streets.

Both Boards of the Common Council adopted resolutions yesterday to extend the hospitalities of the City to WM. H. SEWARD on his arrival here.

Yesterday, in the Court of General Sessions, before Recorder HACKETT, a Dane named HENRY HARTWIG was sent to State Prison for four years and six months, for having stolen a watch.

The Erie troubles have again been partially revived in an action by GEORGE F. GRAY *vs.* FISK, BELDEN & CO., in the Superior Court, to recover a balance of some $30,000, growing out of operations in Erie stock.

The Jumel estate is again up for adjudication, in an action by GEORGE W. BOWEN against NELSON CHASE, in the Superior Court. BOWEN claims as the natural son of Madame JUMEL.

An interesting action is pending in the Superior Court, to determine the right to $21,000, awarded for property taken for the new boulevard, and formerly owned by WILLIAM H. BALDWIN, late of New-Jersey, deceased.

What Next?

The passage of the Amendment removes from our politics forever a most embarrassing question. It establishes a principle which must always be a part of our Government's policy. As the Amendment now stands, it is a sentiment—something expressed, nothing done. We are curious to see what legislation Congress will deem necessary to enforce it.

The application of this amendment to the various conditions under which the franchise has heretofore been granted, in various parts of the country, will be a delicate task. The provisions are exact and intelligible: "The right of citizens of the United States to vote shall not be denied or abridged by the United States, or by any State, on account of race, color, or previous condition of servitude." Under former laws the right of franchise was governed by conflicting qualifications. In Rhode Island the ballot has been subject to an invidious distinction, and the great manufacturing houses, like BROWN & IVES, and the SPRAGUES, with their thousands of operatives, virtually controlled the State. In New-York the negro was only permitted to vote when he had a property qualification. In other States he could not vote at all. All this is destroyed by the amendment. Every man not within the limitation of alienage, or under the ban of the law, or deprived of reason, will stand erect and unchallenged before the ballot!

There will be many efforts to nullify this amendment by restrictive legislation. In Tennessee it is proposed to put a poll tax upon the voters, sufficient to disfranchise at least forty thousand of the freedmen. This may have a temporary effect—as, of course, the black men of Tennessee, or of any Southern State, are poorer than their old masters. We question, however, whether the white men of any Southern State will be willing to tax themselves, merely to gratify their anger against the negro. Legislation of this kind will in time right itself. Establish such a tax, and it adds a stronger motive to the negro to raise himself,—to make himself able to pay the tax. It is a stimulus to ambition. It confirms him in his devotion to the party that gave him freedom and citizenship. It prevents the Democracy from gaining any negro votes, and is, in effect, a proposition so absurd that it can never become a precedent.

What limitations, then, are possible under this amendment? There can be no tax that will not injure the white man as much as the negro. There may be a test of naturalization to affect the Chinese—but no party will attempt to pass a law which while it impedes the Chinaman, also interrupts the Irishman or the German. We cannot make one naturalization law for the yellow men of Asia and another for the white men of Europe. We may say that no heathen—no follower of Buddha—none but those who profess Christianity shall be citizens. It would not surprise us to see such a law attempted in California, but it would be as foolish as the proposed poll tax in Tennessee. If John Chinaman is disfranchised because he believes in Buddha what shall be done with those of our pale-faced Americans who believe in no God, and have no faith but Reason? It would be difficult to make a law disfranchising the Mongolian that would not embarrass Mr. EMERSON or Mr. ROBERT DALE OWEN, and it might even go hard with Mr. GREELEY himself. A test of education—and to our mind such a test would be proper—would fall no more heavily upon the negro than upon the white. The constituents of Mackerelville and the Five Points will hesitate before they make a law for Pompey that will in the least embarrass Dermot.

There will be laws, and proposed laws to annul and destroy the amendment. Tennessee and Maryland and California and Delaware will probably try to overwhelm this wise and lofty measure with stifling legislation. There can be no law that will be anything more than an annoyance. All that we expect from Congress is certain guarantees that the alien who resides with us shall obey our laws, respect the flag, yield no foreign allegiance, and be in a political sense an American. If Chinamen come merely to make money, that they may go home to their flowery land and spend it they are not citizens, but sojourners! As all of them have this purpose and hope—and live in the daily dream of a return to their loved China, that they there may live and die and mix with its sacred dust,—we do not expect many Asiatic accessions to our suffrage. The Chinaman has shown no desire to adopt our customs, our religion, our nationality. He is so much a sojourner that he has not even brought his women. He has shown no desire to make America his home. Until he manifests that desire, we need not look upon him as a serious candidate for the franchise. So in considering the probable workings of this amendment, the Chinese question, which has given so much uneasiness to some of our thinkers, must be considered as adjourned until a new revelation comes over the minds of the Chinese themselves.

The duty of Congress is simple and explicit. Let it enforce this amendment by providing that no laws shall be passed affecting the franchise, except laws that will stimulate education, industry and thrift. Now that we have opened the door to all the children of men to come and sit under our vine and fig tree, and be as essentially American as ourselves, let us strive to encourage them to become worthy of the privilege.

The Spirit of the New Virginia.

It is not difficult to be wickedly virtuous, and a thousand contemptuous things are sooner said than one wise one. Certain Senators showed this out very fully, in their rage against the wayward sister Virginia, seeking to return. They exhausted upon her all the language of opprobrium—reviled her as still unrepentant, and full of fell designs. To hear their holy horror was to imagine that the moment of her reëntry into the Capitol would be attended with the thunders of an earthquake, falling pillars, moaning victims, gloom, dismay and terror, the death-shrieks of Freedom, and the eternal farewell of Hope! But the new Representatives walked quietly in, and took their oaths and their seats. There was no crisis. The January light streamed in more blandly than ever. Stillness reigned within, and gladness without. All around the Capitol was solidity and repose. And so it has continued even until now.

Virginia herself, which was said to be devoted to treasons and strategems, and forever given up to all the Furies, remains equally serene. She moves back to her old place with unexceptionable dignity and grace. Her high satisfaction and good purpose have been indicated through every organ of expression. Enthusiastic popular meetings have hailed the change. The public journals of every party shade have all joined heartily in the chorus—for the first time pervaded with one common sentiment, since the sweeping rage of the rebellion. And lastly, we have the evidence in an official shape in the language of the new Governor, WALKER, who opened his recent address with the joyous exclamation: "the voice of Virginia is again heard in the national councils!"—and closed it in these patriotic strains:

> "Are we not admonished by all the love we bear her, by our veneration of her past and our hopes for her future, to stand side by side and shoulder to shoulder, earnest, and, above all, united in a common effort and a common purpose to reorganize and rehabilitate the State, and to start her out once more 'upon the high road to glory, glittering like the morning star, full of life and joy?' What we need in Virginia, what the nation needs to-day, is the inauguration and cultivation of a broad and catholic national spirit, unsullied by local prejudice or selfish and sectional interest. We must not forget that we are to-day a part and parcel of the American nation. Our destinies are inseparably linked with its destinies. Its growth will be our growth, its advancement our advancement, its glory our glory. I confess to a strong and conscientious belief in what is popularly styled 'manifest destiny.' It is manifest to me that the future destiny of the nation points unerringly to the gradual extension of its limits until the entire continent shall have been embraced within its boundaries. And I believe that upon this same continent there is to be formed and moulded a new, distinctive, well-defined and grand American nationality."

No one can fail to recognize this as the spirit of the best days of Virginia—the spirit which used to animate her before she was beguiled by modern Democracy into the downward path of secession. It is every way worthy of the State which had more to do than any other with the founding of the Republic, and whose fame was most closely interwoven in other days with all the glories of its history. No spirit could be more completely opposed to that which was imputed to her by the Senators who sought still to keep her in banishment. Every statement of the existing feeling in Virginia, and every prediction of her future conduct, have been utterly falsified. Never was malignant speech more ignominiously confounded.

This exemplification of the wrong and folly of harsh distrust ought to serve as a standing lesson, all through this business of reconstruction, of the good policy of liberal judgment and a generous dealing. Experience enough has now been gained to insure an early and triumphant completion of the entire work with the exercise of ordinary discernment and discretion. Every national interest and every national sentiment demands the speediest return of confidence and unity.

A Home for Our Veteran Soldiers.

Though tardy, the step taken last night at the Cooper Institute to house our needy veterans will probably result in freeing the State from a deserved reproach. A National Asylum for disabled soldiers we already have, with its centre in Ohio and its branches in Maine and Wisconsin, and a prospective wing in California. State and city homes also for veteran volunteers we find in many parts of the Union, but here in New-York where so many of this class are gathered there is no distinctive hospital or home for soldiers. What we have had so far have been but makeshifts—often kindly and generous, as, for example, the Almshouse on Blackwell's Island, but still only makeshifts. New-York needs a genuine, generous, comfortable home for the one-armed, one-legged survivors of the war, who wander hopeless, and almost houseless, in this City; for the fever-wasted, poverty-stricken "boys in blue," whose sallow faces are familiar in our thoroughfares. That the effort to establish such a home at Albany was foiled a year ago by the Legislature, who refused to give it State aid, is a disgrace to legislation.

The Commissioners of Public Charities have done themselves and us great credit by their temporary action during the last twelvemonth. When the effort made by some humane ladies of this City to found a Soldiers' Home had failed, and Police Justices were constantly sending crippled soldiers, found begging in the streets, to Blackwell's Island, the Commissioners ordered that these destitute soldiers should be "provided with comfortable clothing, different from that of inmates of the Almshouse," and that "their diet be the same as that of the inmates of the Incurable Hospital." They went further, and called out the soldiers from various pauper asylums, and gathered them together under Dr. FISHER's charge, in the east wing of the Inebriate Asylum on Ward's Island, in quarters of their own.

What now remains to be done is to found a noble and worthy institution under State auspices. The National Asylum does a good work, but its nearest branches are at Dayton in the West and Augusta in the East. The Commissioners of Public Charities have made admirable temporary provision, but a permanent home is required. In founding such an institution, however, it is of the highest importance to make it a home, and not an almshouse. Only in this way will it reach all whom it ought to reach with its benefits. And it should be made, also, an honorable home,—distinctively and clearly a haven for scarred and service-worn soldiers. It should take as little as possible of the aspect of a charity, and as much as possible of that of a reward. It should be made an institution in which membership is a sort of certificate of honor, and to which a kind of patriotic halo will attach. As far as possible, also, it should be made self-supporting; but this, less with the view of relieving the State from its duty of contribution than of relieving the beneficiaries from any sense of shame. The result of such a policy will be that not only the three hundred waifs and estrays of the war whom the public-spirited Commissioners have picked up in their quest among the City institutions, but a great number of equally needy soldiers will find their way to this home. As to the imperative duty of providing such an institution, we take it to be already clear. What is more necessary is to see that this provision be made with no niggard hand, and on so broad and enduring a basis that we shall honor ourselves in helping our destitute defenders.

Washington's Birthday.

While the sentiment of gratitude exists in a nation, the recurrence of this day will be celebrated with cordiality and rejoicing. No people can ever deem that they are over-burdened with such occasions, since each of them must necessarily be associated with events which not only exalt history, but carry with it a moral that can never lose its import. The names which stand out prominently in national annals are too rarely those of men who conferred unmixed benefits upon their countrymen. It is our fortunate destiny to celebrate the birthday of one who not only rescued his country from perils of the direst kind, but who afterwards left us an example of what the head of a people should always be. When WASHINGTON'S achievements have all been properly estimated, his character as a public servant still remains a noble study for contemplation. The type has not become more common by our increasing progress. The lapse of nearly a hundred years has not given us men who throw our first President into the shade. On the contrary, he stands out more and more as the model of all that we could desire high officials to be, and as the example of what too many of them are not. True patriots have occupied the post which WASHINGTON first filled, but the ideal which he embodied is becoming rare. The influences of public life have produced many excellent politicians, but few great statesmen.

Any one who carefully considers the character of WASHINGTON will be led to wish that his great qualities were more widely distributed among mankind. Perhaps there may be some persons who will be inclined to question whether another man cast in WASHINGTON'S mould would be universally popular at the present day. Their doubts would be strengthened by the kind of criticism which is now deemed permissible when a public man is the object of it. If he dares to invite a few guests to meet him, every ornament upon his table is made a weapon of offence against him. We have been told more than once that President GRANT betrays an "upstart disposition" in placing an official at his door to receive visitors. In WASHINGTON'S time even the President was free to make such arrangements in his own household as he thought proper. He would have resented the theory that the Chief Magistrate of a free people had no right to choose his friends or associates. The proud face familiar to us all through the medium of portraits sufficiently attests the independence of his spirit. Indeed, those who knew him best declare that his "dignified appearance" added much to his authority with other men. LAFAYETTE specially mentions the effect produced upon the army on a critical occasion by WASHINGTON'S "fine appearance on horseback," and his "calm courage." Can we not imagine writers of our own day criticising his appearance in a very different spirit?—finding out exactly how many new coats he had a year, and where he bought them? Eighty years ago we were not too enlightened to respect those who were placed in positions of great trust and responsibility. Now it is different—but what has public life gained by the change?

Another point which will strike the student of WASHINGTON'S career is that he was never the tool of factions. He held opinions of his own on most questions of the day, and if anybody had told him that he had no right to form an opinion, we can believe that that person would not have had a comfortable interview with the President. The courageous elements in WASHINGTON'S disposition contributed much to his glorious successes, and surely deserve to be kept in view by all who cherish the hope of proving useful to their country. He was intrepid in danger, and carried with him into political life the same indomitable temper which he preserved when HOWE was pursuing his enfeebled army. At that critical period he never quailed. We are told that he constantly showed himself to his harassed troops, "with a serene, unembarrassed countenance, betraying no fears in himself, and invigorating and inspiring with confidence the bosoms of others." This firmness was invaluable to him when exigencies of a different kind confronted him. He was not to be scared from any course which he had made up his mind was the best for the country. Nor could any blandishments move him from the path of duty. These are characteristics which are happily not extinct in our public life—but could we not all wish to see them exhibited a little oftener?

There is scarcely a phase of WASHINGTON'S public life which is without its lessons; but we shall refer to but one other of his characteristics. He was always in favor of a rigorous execution of the laws, and of maintaining a strong Government. Perhaps if he were living now he could not prevent such spectacles as constantly beset us in New-York. But what would he have thought of them? Would he have considered that we had advanced from the point at which we were in 1797, or gone off altogether on another road? Of what would he have taken the "Ring" and the Judiciary to be the fruit? A glance at the country at large would reassure him, and fill him with a noble pride at the marvelous energy and manliness exhibited by his countrymen. But his eye would soon detect the blots. When we praise WASHINGTON, let us also think of the ideas which he presented to us, and the example his own conduct holds up to all generations. Any one who is just entering upon public life would do far better to set WASHINGTON'S career before him, than that of most of the men who have deemed themselves WASHINGTON'S superiors, in all but military service.

The name of those who are at Washington in search of subsidies is Legion. They are there from all quarters, in all disguises, and with all manner of projects,—but their common end is money. They are patriots, of course, and their schemes are patriotic, and they insist that they are entitled to grow rich at the cost of the Treasury. But the Treasury means the taxpayers, who look to Congress for protection. It is quite clear that if the taxes are to be reduced, the subsidy hunters must return home disappointed.

Rumor hath it that Governor HOFFMAN yesterday exhausted his power of persuasion in a vain attempt to close the breach between the two factions of the Democracy. The Sheriff was the special object of his argumentative attention. But the immaculate O'BRIEN, speaking for his friend GENET, resisted more than twelve temptations, and proclaimed "war to the knife" as an unalterable purpose. It is declared that the Genet faction contemplate the introduction of another charter into the Legislature as the most effectual method of defining the issues which separate them from Tammany. If the feud continues, the Republican members will hold the balance of power, and with the assistance of rural Democrats may prevent any great change—at least during this session. But will the feud continue? That is the question.

Put not your trust in the House of Representatives on the currency question! Earlier in the session it refused to entertain anything tending to a renewal of inflation; and yesterday, by a vote of 108 to 73, it adopted a resolution in favor of an addition of fifty millions to the currency circulation! At this moment, therefore, one branch of Congress appears as the indorser of a policy which would unsettle all values, impart fresh life to gold gambling, and remove us further from specie payments. We have no fear of the enactment of any measure of this kind. The Senate, with all its faults, gives no encouragement to inflation; and the knowledge of the fact will render the action of the House comparatively harmless. The mere adoption of Mr. LOUGHRIDGE'S resolution, however, shows how little hope there is of a sound and stable policy in financial affairs. The quacks are not yet stripped of all power.

That Washington Exposition business, now before the Senate, has a suspicious look. If, as is alleged, the sole purpose of the appeal to Congress were to obtain the use of ground for the exhibition, and as far as possible the transportation of foreign articles in our ships of war, nobody would object. If Washington has money and spirit to carry through the project without more help from the Government than this, he would indeed be churlish who objected to an effort so novel and unexpected. But we know from experience that the affair would not thus be consummated. A beginning would be made; there would be a loud flourish of trumpets; the world would be apprised of grand things in progress—and then Washington would entreat Congress to satisfy the great expectations. The nation's money would be spent to prove how spirited and delightful a place is Washington. The best plan, we submit, is to have nothing to do with the matter. Let Washington curb its ambition and expend a little of its surplus wealth and enterprise in effecting much needed improvements.

It is rather amusing—if anything in the shape of human intolerance can be amusing—to find those who, as foreigners, have been so angry with the "Know Nothing" extravagance, turning out "Know Nothings" themselves when a change of time and circumstance comes about. The workers of San Francisco threaten to give the Chinese of that city a drubbing of some terrible sort on Patrick's Day, or thereabouts, for their intrusion in coming to this country and making themselves at home in it. If, as would seem to be the case, from the mention of the Saint, it is the Irishman who mean to do that "Know Nothing" work, we can only say they would, in enacting it, commit a blunder of the worst kind, as having nothing in the customary shape of drollery or laughable good nature to redeem it. We hope the report of such an intention is exaggerated, and that our Celts and Mongolians will treat with proper respect the nationality which gives them both equally its welcome and its protection.

According to the reports, the "fighting" Fenians are rather at a discount. It is said that President O'NEILL is quite ready to make a "forward movement" upon Canada, but that somehow funds do not flow in quite so quickly as they used to do. Can any one be surprised at that? For some years industrious chambermaids in the hotels, and hard-working Irishmen, have been paying regular contributions to one Fenian society or other—and what have they seen for their money? The Fenians in Ireland have done more than their comrades here, for they have at least elected one of their number to Parliament. The old subscribers to Fenian funds have lost all faith in the proposed invasions of Canada. Some new idea ought to be started. How would it answer to break up the present decaying organizations altogether? Or is it intended to aid RIEL and the Winnepeggians in rescuing the Red River country from Canadian rule?

An evening contemporary refers to the letter from Washington which we published yesterday, and says the "Radical Party has fulfilled its mission." We have heard that said many times before—what would be news to us is some information respecting the proposed "mission" of the Democratic Party. What policy have they to submit to the people? The Republicans are still aiming at objects which would promote the welfare of the country at large, while the Democrats only aspire to take New-York as the type of our future Government. The mission of the "Radicals" can never be said to be fully accomplished until it has frustrated this precious scheme.

There is one "moral" taught by Mr. FECHTER'S visit which is worth recording for the benefit of other artists. It is that the public are wiser than most critics, and that the efforts to depreciate real merit exercise no influence whatever over the minds of nine-tenths of our citizens. With two or three exceptions, the criticisms on Mr. FECHTER were adverse—some of them even running into excess. Yet the public have crowded to see him, and have applauded all his good points with a readiness and liberality which must have surprised Mr. FECHTER himself—who, by the by, is said never to have read a dramatic criticism in his life. There is no fairer public in the world for any artist to appear before than that of this City. On Saturday night Mr. FECHTER was recalled at the close of every act, and three times at the end of the play. What can prejudice do against this strong sentiment of fair play and love of justice in the public mind?

Although the *City of Boston* has been a long time on her voyage, there is no great reason for anxiety on the part of friends of the passengers. Steamers have been out as long before, and yet arrived safely in port. An accident to the screw would account for the delay, and steamers can usually make but very slow progress under canvas. Moreover, it is quite certain that the *City of Boston* has met with stormy weather, and this, combined with other causes, would have sufficed to keep her back. We may hope to hear of her safety in a few days.

The story reaches us that Lord DERBY has consented to take the leadership of the Conservative Party in the House of Lords. It is improbable in itself, and does not come through a particularly good source. Lord DERBY is a man of strong liberal instincts, and would be in advance of his party on most important questions which arise. He would be placed in a false position by accepting a post only suitable for a "reactionist." Mr. DISRAELI would no doubt be very glad to have him as his chief in the Upper House, but his pursuasions have not succeeded in shaking Lord DERBY'S resolution to abstain for the present from taking a very prominent part in public affairs. Mr. DISRAELI, however, made Lord GEORGE BENTINCK a leader against his will, and he may accomplish the same feat with the son of his old friend. Meanwhile, the author of *Coningsby* fights in the House of Commons with a resolution and spirit which would lead superficial observers to suppose that the Conservatives were never so prosperous as now—instead of being in the depths of misfortune.

The Fort Monroe Ordnance Experiments.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Your correspondent "Old Soger," in his article headed "Interesting but Dangerous Ordnance Experiments," in your paper of the 18th inst., tries to be witty at my expense. It would be interesting to know if he acquired his wit in the same school in which he learned so much about the "science of gunnery." I would suggest to him that he had now better take a few lessons in the science of telling the truth, for when he says that "Colonel BAYLOR, in his enthusiasm, experimenting on what he conceives to be a great invention," he evidently shows that he possesses very little knowledge on that subject at any rate.

F. G. BAYLOR,
Major of Ordnance and Brevet Colonel,
United States Army.

FORT MONROE ARSENAL, Va., Feb. 19, 1870.

Advantages of Republicanism.

The *Age* of Athens relates a rather interesting little anecdote respecting the diplomatic allocution addressed to the King on the 1st of January. The text of it having been previously read at a meeting of all the members of the diplomatic body, Mr. TUCKERMAN, Minister of the United States of America, requested that the expression: "and those of our august sovereigns," which, in the first draft followed the words "his wishes," should be suppressed, for the reason that the representative of a Republic could not attribute to himself a sovereign, and still less qualify him as august. Mr. TUCKERMAN'S colleagues insisted on preserving the words referred to, because they, as monarchical diplomatists, were in a majority, or at least on also adding: "and of our constituents," but finally the American Minister's opinion prevailed, and the wording in question was adopted.

WASHINGTON.

The Sale of Cadetships—Proposed Expulsion of a Member of Congress—Admiral Godon on the Brooklyn Navy Yard—A Vile Speech Smuggled into the "Globe"—Senator Chandler on Fitz John Porter—Miscellaneous.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times

WASHINGTON, Feb. 21.—The Cadet investigation has resulted in a first-class sensation. As indicated in these dispatches last night, the Military Committee took up the evidence this morning and after a three hours session unanimously resolved to bring the matter before the House for immediate action in one case at least. They therefore prepared a report in the case of Mr. WHITTEMORE, of South Carolina, and at 3 o'clock General LOGAN rose to a privileged question and sent the report and the evidence in the case to the Clerk's desk. The report was accompanied by a resolution for the expulsion of Mr. WHITTEMORE. The fact that such a report would be made had become known some time before, and much interest was manifested on all sides. The floor of the House and the galleries began to fill up with spectators. Mr. WHITTEMORE sat moodily in his seat, his face mantled with color, and his expression dark and sullen. The report was read and the evidence followed, the attention of the House being thoroughly arrested by the recital of the developments in the words of the witnesses themselves. The evidence of the witnesses CATHCART, KEGLER, SCHOEFFE, BROOKS and DAILY was all read, and then the statement of Mr. WHITTEMORE made in his own defence before the Committee. Mr. LOGAN proposed that action should be had at once, inasmuch as the accused member had not denied the receipt of the money, although alleging that it had been used for political and educational purposes among the people of his own district. Judge POLAND, General BUTLER, Mr. FARNSWORTH and others, thought time ought to be given for the printing of the defence, and to allow Mr. WHITTEMORE opportunity for preparing his defence, if he desired to make any. Finally, on motion of General BUTLER, the case was set for Wednesday at 2 o'clock. The impression prevails that Mr. WHITTEMORE will be expelled, though it is not certain, as quite a large number of members assured him to-night that they do not believe he was actuated by corrupt motives, and that his act was simply illegal in law, and they will therefore propose censure instead of expulsion. But if WHITTEMORE escapes all will escape, and there are certainly two or three more cases yet to come. WHITTEMORE is one of the most prominent of the Southern members. He was elected by twelve thousand majority, the colored population being very large in his district. In addition to being a member of Congress he is a minister of the Methodist Church, and has been, until recently, regularly assigned to a circuit. The case excites much interest.

SPEECH-MAKING IN THE CONGRESSIONAL GLOBE.

To-morrow there will be another sensation in the House of no small dimensions. It will forcibly illustrate one of the abuses which arise from the culpable practice of allowing members to print in the *Globe* speeches which are never delivered in the House. Last week the leader of the Repudiators, Mr. MUNGEN, of Ohio, got leave to print a speech on the foreign policy of the Government. It appeared in yesterday's *Globe* and proves to be a very gross, indecent and unparliamentary attack on the President, the Cabinet and Mr. SUMNER. It abounds in vulgar, if not obscene, illustrations, and is, altogether, an ugly, bitter and nasty production. To-morrow Mr. DAWES will offer two resolutions, one expunging the speech from the *Globe*, and the other censuring Mr. MUNGEN for making it. There will be a lively time, no doubt. Senator WILSON, just before the close of the Senate session this evening, introduced a concurrent resolution which certainly ought to receive the assent of both Houses, and which, if passed, will prevent this gross abuse and save much money. It provides that in future no speech not actually delivered in Congress shall be printed in the *Globe*.

INFLATION OF THE CURRENCY.

The House to-day, so far as it could, put itself on record in favor of inflation. Mr. LOUGHRIDGE'S resolution of last Monday, instructing the Banking Committee to report a bill providing for an increase of the volume of currency by adding fifty millions either to the "greenback" or the national bank circulation, came up again to-day, and was passed by a majority of thirty-eight. It was a plain proposition, expressive of the sense of the House, but the Banking Committee, in response to it, will probably report the Senate bill, which they are now considering, and which proposes the issue of forty-five millions of national bank circulation in place of the three per cents. But for this action of the House to-day that bill would probably have failed in committee.

POLITICAL DISABILITIES.

Mr. BUTLER, from the Committee on Reconstruction, reported favorably the Senate bill removing the disabilities of over three thousand persons who had at some time, in some way, aided in the late rebellion. Mr. MAYNARD interposed an amendment excepting therefrom a number of prominent men of Tennessee, which was voted down by a large majority. A similar amendment by Mr. PORTER shared the same fate. The bill gave rise to an animated discussion, in which Messrs. Brooks, Farnsworth, Voorhees, Beck, Porter, Cox and others took part, and passed by a large two-thirds majority.

THE MARINE HOSPITALS.

Among the bills passed by the Senate to-day, from the Commerce Committee of that body, was one in relation to marine hospitals. For some time past there has been a quiet little fight going on here on this question. The patients admitted to these establishments in the course of a year average 10,000, a number greater than that of the regular army in time of peace. The annual appropriation is over $500,000. It appears that these establishments have for years past been grossly mismanaged, and that the outlay has been very large and extravagant. Some time ago a Commission was organized to examine into the whole subject, which led to the passage of a bill by the Senate providing for an entire reorganization of the service. The bill, which then passed, was not, it appears, satisfactory to certain parties here, and in the bill which was sent to the Commerce Committee there was a provision detailing a military officer to superintend the service. This the Committee struck out, and reported and passed the bill directing the appointment of a civil surgeon, which was the bone of contention.

MILITARY BUILDINGS IN NEW-YORK.

The Secretary of War had a conference with the Senate Military Committee in reference to an appropriation of some $30,000 or $40,000 for the erection of some military and other buildings in New-York City, which the Committee had determined to report against. They have reconsidered their action, however, and will favor the appropriation. The Secretary was also closeted with the House Appropriations Committee on the subject of some of the items asked for by the Department.

THE NEW-YORK PORT WARDENS.

The Port Wardens' bill of New-York City is to be again considered by the House Commerce Committee, to-morrow, when it will probably be decided. The general feeling of the Committee appears to be in favor of introducing a general bill on the subject, making the law apply to all the parts of the country instead of making a piece of special legislation for New-York. The Philadelphia members are opposed to touching the subject so far as that city is concerned, they having at that port a system and an organization with which they are thoroughly satisfied, and which they say works well in every way.

MR. CHANDLER ON POPE AND PORTER.

Mr. CHANDLER consumed nearly two hours in the Senate to-day in defending General POPE, and in attacking FITZ-JOHN PORTER, purporting to give the inner history of that celebrated Virginia campaign. Mr. CHANDLER endeavored to prove that General POPE was one of the greatest military men of the age, and that FITZ-JOHN PORTER was a coward and a traitor, and considered that he may count himself very fortunate that he was not sentenced to death by the Court Martial, which tried and cashiered him. The Senate was very attentive, and the galleries were willing listeners to Mr. CHANDLER, for his words were very warm and earnest, and his manner very demonstrative. The speech of Mr. CHANDLER to-day was obviously intended to defeat the effort of PORTER and his friends to have the verdict of this Court Martial set aside, and the stain on PORTER's character removed. Whether Mr. PORTER has any friends in the Senate or not, who will come to his assistance and defence, remains to be seen, but the general feeling here is that the case might as well be argued in some other Court than in the Senate, especially at this time, when so many much more important interests claim attention.

THE PRESIDING OFFICER OF THE SENATE.

Mr. ANTHONY was the recipient of a neat compliment at the hands of his brother Senators to-day. The Vice-President announced that it would be necessary for him to be absent for a few days, which threw on the Senate the duty of electing a presiding officer *pro tem.* Mr. ANTHONY was unanimously selected to fill the place.

THE BROOKLYN NAVY YARD.

The following is a copy of the letter which was written by Rear-Admiral GODON in reference to the Brooklyn Navy Yard, to which allusion was made in these dispatches last week:

COMMANDANT'S OFFICE, NAVY YARD,
NEW-YORK, Feb. 10, 1870.

Hon. H. H. Starkweather, House of Representatives, Washington, D. C.:

SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your communication of the 2d inst., in which you inform me that a bill has been introduced in the House by General SLOCUM for the removal of the Navy Yard at this place to New-London, Conn., and request me to give my views on the subject, with such facts and arguments as, in my opinion, may bear upon it. I have no hesitation in stating frankly the principal disadvantages of the site now occupied, and the causes which, in my opinion, will ever render its conversion into a first-class dockyard impracticable. First and greatest among them is the limited water frontage, which is a constant source of annoyance and expense, and for years has been inadequate to the wants of the yard. It may have served for all the requirements of the Government when the station was in its infancy, and the Wallabout was a bay of some extent; but since the conversion of the latter into a small stream, yearly becoming less by the accumulation of deposits from the East River, and from two sewers which drain a large portion of Brooklyn and Williamsburg, the space has been insufficient. The vessels, in consequence, are crowded at the docks, are more exposed to danger from fire, and are repaired at a much greater expense than they would be were there sufficient room to move them properly. The filling up of the channel by the deposits already spoken of entails upon the Government a yearly expense of from $50,000 to $100,000 for dredging, and the gases which arise from the emptying of the city sewers have a most destructive effect upon the copper of all the vessels exposed to their influence. So great indeed is the damage resulting therefrom that the cost of simply replacing the copper destroyed by the action of these gases has become an item of considerable magnitude, and an expenditure of $3,000 semi-annually, on each vessel lying in the Wallabout, is required from this cause alone. Another dry dock is greatly needed to expedite the Government work and increase the efficiency of the yard, but owing to the limited capacity of the latter its construction is almost, if not quite impracticable. In addition to these reasons which, in my opinion, unfit the present site for a naval station, may be mentioned an objection which, did no others exist, would render a change of location most desirable—that is, its being in the heart of two large cities. Whatever may be the advantages possessed by such a location in respect to the facilities afforded for obtaining mechanics, they are, in my judgment, more than counterbalanced by concomitant evils. The danger from fire to which the public property is exposed, by reason of its being surrounded, as it now is, and must necessarily be, in such a locality, by manufactories, lumber yards, &c., and above all, oil depots, is greatly increased, and the opportunities for the exercise of political influence in the employment of workmen, always injurious to the interests of the Government, are greatly augmented. Of course no location would be entirely exempt from the last-named objection, but it necessarily exists in a greater degree in the midst of political centres. The removal of the present yard, or rather, the establishment of another, for it would be impracticable to move the buildings, would be of course attended with great expense, and for a time would doubtless be detrimental to the interests of the Government; but in view of the greatly increasing worth of the present property, its valuable wharf privileges, and the price which it would probably bring if sold, I doubt if the change would cause any ultimate loss. The land and Government property in the yard is fully worth $40,000,000, and not less than that price should be obtained for it. The disadvantages which I have pointed out as so prominent here, as a public establishment, would soon be removed when it became private property. An antagonism seems ever to exist between the corporations which have charge of great city interests and Government establishments. This fact, I think, will be admitted by all who have had opportunities of judging in such cases. The sewers, now so destructive to the interests of the yard, would have their course changed at once, and would pass through Brooklyn to the East River as an outlet; streets would be at once cut through to the water front, and the entire section would be open to commerce, and the value of the property, as well beyond the yard as in its immediate neighborhood, would grow incalculably.

The letter concludes with some suggestions relative to the requirements of a navy yard, and one or two personal remarks.

Dispatch to the Associated Press.

ARMY.

Second Lieutenant H. F. WINCHESTER, Sixth Cavalry, is ordered to report at Newport Barracks, Kentucky, to accompany a detachment of recruits to Texas, after which he will join his proper station; Captain HENRY W. PATTERSON, Fourth Infantry, will, at his own request, be dropped from the rolls of this regiment, and proceed home and await orders; Captain CHARLES J. VON HERRMANN Brevet Major, unassigned, is transferred to Fourth Infantry; First Lieutenant GREENLEAF CILLEY transferred from First Cavalry to Twelfth Infantry; First Lieutenant EDWD. HUNTER, from Twelfth Infantry to First Cavalry; Lieutenant J. W. WHANN, United States Army, been relieved from duty at Nez Perce Agency, Idaho Territory, and assigned to the Yakama Agency, Washington Territory, *vice* Lieutenant JAMES M. SMITH; Captain DAVID M. SELLS has been assigned to Idaho, *vice* Lieutenant WHANN.

NAVY.

Lieutenant-Commander A. T. Snell is detached from torpedo duty and ordered to the *Ossipee.* Lieutenant-Commander Wm. M. Maclay is detached from the Observatory and ordered to the *St. Marys.* Lieutenant-Commander Edward Hooker is ordered to duty as Receiver and Inspector of Stores in the Bureau of Yards and Docks at the New-York Navy Yard. Ensigns Charles A. Adams, Andrew C. McMechan and J. Stocklinger are ordered to duty in the Pacific fleet. Rear Admiral Lanman reports to the Navy Department from the flagship *Lancaster,* at Rio Janeiro, Jan. 13, his arrival there on the 6th of January, seven days from Bahia, under sail alone. The *Portsmouth* was at Rio Janeiro. The American Minister, Mr. Blow, visited the *Lancaster* on her arrival. The *St. Marys,* Commander Harris commanding, was placed in commission at San Francisco on the 12th of January.

NOMINATIONS.

The President sent the following nominations to the Senate to-day: GEORGE H. HAND, of Dakota, to be Secretary of Dakota; D. H. BATCHELDOR, of New-Hampshire, to be United States Consul at Londonderry.

THE SPANISH FRIGATES AT NEW-YORK.

The presence of the Spanish frigates, the *Lealtad* and *Victoria,* in the Harbor of New-York, has been the matter of much comment, showing exaggeration. There is reason to believe that the two frigates will not remain in New-York Harbor more than a few days, and it is believed that they are on their way to another port, where they will undergo thorough repairs. It is stated positively they have not selected New-York for this purpose.

The Mott Memorial—Soundings and Meteorites.

The Geological Section met last evening, Professor NEWBURY in the chair. Mr. GILBERT stated some interesting facts, the result of soundings on Lake Ontario, which tend to show that the modern lakes have been much larger than at present. After some discussion of this point Professor EDWARDS made some remarks calling attention to recent investigations made in France upon meteorites, their composition and origin. In France one had been found entirely formed of iron, and one in Algeria formed entirely of stone, while in Chili one had been discovered consisting of the two former substances mixed in such a way as to show that all three were at one time united, and that the mass came from some globe where the rocks were stratified. The character of meteorites, it had been shown, was also changing. Formerly they had been all iron; now they are all stone.

FORTY-FIRST CONGRESS.

SECOND SESSION.

SENATE....WASHINGTON, Monday, Feb. 21.

Mr. WILLIAMS introduced a joint resolution declaring the ratification of the Fifteenth Amendment to the Constitution of the United States by the requisite number of States. Referred to the Judiciary Committee.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

The following bills were introduced:

By Mr. CHANDLER—Extending the time for the completion of the Flint and Pere Marquette Railroad, Michigan.

By Mr. HOWARD—To establish a Territorial Government for Alaska.

ANOTHER STEAMSHIP LINE.

Mr. FENTON introduced a bill for an American line of mail and passenger steamships between New-York and the Sandinavian ports. Referred.

The bill directs the Postmaster-General to contract with the owners of RUGER's American line to Europe for the conveyance of United States mail between New-York and Copenhagen, and other Scandinavian or German ports, touching at Southampton, or Queenstown or Havre: to secure the construction or purchase of first-class American steamships for this service. The United States Government is to advance said parties $1,500,000, to be repaid out of compensation for the service.

REPORTS FROM COMMITTEES.

Mr. WILSON, from the Committee on Military Affairs, reported without amendment the House joint resolution relating to the construction of the Rock Island Bridge; also, the House joint resolution donating captured cannon for the construction of a monument at West Point.

THE FREEDMEN'S BUREAU.

Mr. PATTERSON, from the Committee on Retrenchment, reported, with amendments, the bill to abolish the Freedmen's Bureau, and provide for the Bureau of Education.

The bill provides that the present duties of the Freedmen's Bureau relating to the collection and payment of bounties, &c., shall be discharged by the officers of the War Department, to be selected by the President. The War Department is also to take charge of all property now under the control of said Bureau, except such property and funds as have been appropriated for the purposes of education, which shall be transferred to the Bureau of Education, together with the clerical force now employed therein. The Bureau of Education is authorized to coöperate with any and all other educational organizations throughout the United States for the establishment and maintenance of schools for the education of all classes, and may take possession of all funds and property heretofore conveyed by the Freedmen's Bureau, or such purposes which may be attempted to be diverted from the original purpose and intention.

THE CASE OF FITZ JOHN PORTER.

Mr. CHANDLER offered a resolution requesting the President to communicate, if not inconsistent with the public interests, any recent correspondence in his possession in relation to the case of FITZ JOHN PORTER. He held in his hand an appeal to the President for the reëxamination of the proceedings of the Court Martial in the case of Major-General FITZ JOHN PORTER, and in answer to the statements of that paper he proposed to vindicate the truth of history while the witnesses were yet living who would testify in the case. As a member of the Committee on the Conduct of the War, it was his duty in an official capacity to investigate the facts connected with the details of General POPE's Virginia campaign; and the removal by death of President LINCOLN and Mr. STANTON rendered more imperative and important the immediate fulfillment of a pledge which he had voluntarily given to General POPE seven years ago, that justice should be done to that General and his campaign in Virginia, even though he (Mr. CHANDLER) should be compelled to urge it from his seat in the Senate. He referred to the perilous condition of the country and the general apprehension of disaster pervading the public mind upon the retirement of General MCCLELLAN's command to the James River, in August, 1862, and the appointment of General POPE to the command, with directions to cover Washington from attack and to so operate on the enemy's lines as to force him to make heavy detachments from the force at Richmond. At a conversation in the War Office, about the time referred to, several propositions were suggested by General WADSWORTH, then commanding the defences of Washington, one of which was adopted. To create as great a division of the enemy as was possible, as a means of getting MCCLELLAN out of a present difficulty, instructions were given to POPE accordingly, and the sole object of the campaign was to help save the army of the Potomac. His entire force did not exceed 42,000 men, only 30,000 of which could be concentrated at any one point by reason of its being scattered along from Aquia Creek to Harper's Ferry. Yet, while liable to be overwhelmed by a superior force of the enemy, General POPE succeeded in deceiving, not only the enemy, but even the whole country, and even the newspaper correspondents at Washington, as to the extent of his forces, and by means of scouts adroitly circulated stories that his army amounted to 120,000 men. This the rebels believed, and thereupon POPE drew upon himself the whole force of the rebel army, which he fought night and day for eleven days, adopting every expedient as a means of gaining time so that the Army of the Potomac might unite with him. It was at this time the alleged defection of PORTER occurred, and the criminal refusal or neglect of that officer to obey the commands of his superior, and move up his command to the attack, was, Mr. CHANDLER asserted, fully proven by the telegrams and other evidence in the case. PORTER's duty was to march when ordered, and the difficulties or dangers of the march were none of his business. One of General PORTER's reasons upon the trial for not moving his force forward was that the enemy were in great force in his front, as was shown by clouds of dust in the direction of Gainesville. General PORTER now claimed to have fresh evidence. So had he (Mr. CHANDLER) fresh evidence, for the official dispatches of the rebel General FITZHUGH LEE explained that the clouds of dust referred to were caused by JEB. STEWART's cavalry with a lot of horses having brushes tied to their tails, galloping down from Jainsville. Mr. CHANDLER referred to the composition and high character of the Court Martial which tried and unanimously convicted the accused after forty-five days of careful investigation. He said some of the members of the Court were in favor of the death penalty, and the rumor was, that the only reason why that penalty was not inflicted was the fear that Mr. LINCOLN, whose kindness of heart was well known, would not enforce it. He charged, upon the statement of his informant, who was a reliable gentleman, that while the trial was actually in progress, FITZ JOHN PORTER used this language: "I was not true to POPE, and there is no use in denying it." He claimed that faithlessness to POPE meant treachery to the Government, and that all the dreadful struggles which followed that period of the war, with all their direful results, were, in some measure, attributable to this treachery.

Mr. WILSON—Mr. President, I knew FITZ JOHN PORTER well at the commencement of the war, and regarded him as an accomplished and able officer. I knew many of the men who served under him, and I knew that he had what was deemed the best corps in the army of the country. He certainly rendered great services to the country at Hanover Court House, at Gains' Mills, and especially at Malvern Hills. All military men admit this. I was surprised and grieved at the charges made against him for his action in the Pope campaign, and I was not surprised that the Court Martial on the evidence they had before them, should bring him in guilty, and on that evidence, to-day, I do not see how they could have done anything else. I do not think the Court Martial are liable to any blame from ourselves or others. But their verdict was crushing to General PORTER. He felt it, and felt it deeply. He claimed, and his friends claimed, that he had been hardly dealt with. Many faithful officers, especially in my section of the country, who had served under him were anxious, after the close of the war, and on the statement that new evidence had been discovered that would explain his action, and perhaps justify it, that he should have a new trial, or that he should have in some way a new examination. With this new evidence I thought if he had been wrongly dealt with he had terribly suffered, and I have this feeling, Sir, that any man who ever stood on a battle field in the rebellion, and periled his life for the country, ought, at this time and in all coming time, to be righted if he has been wronged. That is my feeling towards General PORTER and every other man who served his country. I have understood that General PORTER had no desire to go back into the army; that what he desired was to be vindicated, and vindicated, too, by facts that neither he nor his friends desire whitewashing, and that I certainly do not desire. I would be glad to see the case tried upon its merits or upon the facts. I do not, however, press that matter here now. I suppose nothing can be done about it here. The Senator from Michigan (Mr. CHANDLER) has stated a case very strongly against General PORTER, but facts might be brought to light which would operate very materially in his favor upon the judgment of his country.

The subject was then disposed of by the withdrawal of the resolution by Mr. CHANDLER.

RESOLUTIONS AND BILLS PASSED.

The Senate then proceeded to consider the bills reported from the Committee on Commerce, when the following, on motion of Mr. CHANDLER, were taken up and passed:

The House joint resolution for refunding the hospital money collected of the whaling bark *Hamilton.*

The House joint resolution to sell or exchange the site for a custom house in Nashville, Tenn., in order to obtain a more suitable location.

The joint resolution to authorize the Secretary of the Treasury to issue an American register to the bark *Live Oak.*

The bill to change the boundaries of the collection district of Brazos de Santiago, Texas.

The bill giving the consent of the United States to the erection of a bridge across the Delaware River, between Philadelphia and Camden, N. J.

The bill to provide for the better security of the lives of passengers on board of vessels propelled by steam. It requires that every steam vessel of over one hundred tons, carrying passengers or freight, shall be supplied with double action steam pumps as a means of exhausting leaks, which shall be operated independent of the machinery of the vessel. Amended to allow the partial use in lieu of life boats, of life rafts and cork life mattresses with bread and water compartments.

A bill to authorize the accounting officers of the Treasury to adjust the accounts of EZRA CARTER, JR., late Collector of Customs at Portland, Me.

The bill amendatory to an act fixing certain rules and regulations for preventing collisions on water, approved April 29, 1864, declaring that articles 11 and 13 do not apply to two ships which must, if both keep on their respective courses, pass clear of each other, or where a ship sees another ahead crossing her own course, but to cases in which by day each ship sees the masts of the other in a line with her own, and when at night each sees both the sidelights of the other.

To pay R. P. PARROTT $12,198 35 for building an iron lighthouse at Cape Canaveral, Fla.

To admit free of duty certain printed chromos of Indian paintings.

To amend an act entitled an act to authorize the Secretary of the Treasury to license yachts.

THE MARINE HOSPITAL SERVICE.

The bill to reorganize the marine hospital service and to provide for the relief of sick and disabled seamen, was also considered.

It authorizes the creation of a fund for the purpose named. Collectors of Customs are directed to collect from the vessel owners or masters two cents per day for every seaman on United States vessels arriving from foreign ports, or on registered vessels in the coasting trade, who shall have been employed in said vessel since she was last entered any port of the United States, which said sum the master or owner is permitted to retain from the wages of the said employes. The bill authorizes the appointment by the Secretary of the Treasury of a supervising surgeon of the marine hospital service at a salary of $2,000, who shall make monthly reports to the Secretary. The fund is to be employed, under the direction of the Secretary of the Treasury, for the relief of the sick and disabled seamen.

Mr. HAMLIN moved to reduce the assessment from 60 cents to 40 cents for the month, and remarked that these hospitals were necessary in view of the improvident character of sailors as a class; that they were faithful defenders of the flag, and justly regarded as in some sense the wards of a generous Government.

After discussion the amendment was adopted, and the bill passed.

AN INTERESTING WORK.

Mr. SUMNER announced that he had received, for presentation to the Senate, a beautiful volume containing the Lord's Prayer in one hundred different languages. He moved that it be received and deposited in the Congressional Library. Agreed to.

THE NAVAL DEFICIENCIES.

Mr. MORRILL, of Maine, from the Committee of Conference of the two Houses, on the bill supplying deficiencies in the appropriations for the naval service, made a report fixing the whole amount of appropriation at $2,000,000, which was concurred in.

PRINTING SPEECHES IN THE GLOBE.

Mr. WILSON introduced a joint resolution directing that no speech not actually delivered in Congress shall be printed in the *Globe,* which was immediately passed, Mr. ANTHONY remarking that the practice of printing speeches not delivered had never prevailed in the Senate.

A SPEAKER PRO TEM.

The Vice-President announced that he would be compelled to be absent for one week from to-day, when, on motion of Mr. HAMLIN, the Senator from Rhode Island, Mr. ANTHONY, was deputed to preside temporarily.

HARBOR ENCROACHMENTS.

The bill for the preservation of the harbors of the United States against encroachments was taken up.

Mr. STOCKTON opposed the bill as unconstitutional, and asked that it be laid aside for the present.

Mr. CAMERON opposed the bill upon various grounds, principally because its effect was to benefit New-York Harbor at the expense of the Government.

The bill was advocated by Mr. CONKLING, but was finally laid aside.

THE NEW-YORK AND WASHINGTON AIR LINE.

On motion of Mr. CHANDLER, the bill to promote commerce between the States, and to cheapen transportation of the mails, &c.—being the New-York and Washington Air Line Railroad bill—was taken up. Pending its consideration, the Senate at 4 o'clock went into Executive Session, and shortly after adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Mr. CLARKE presented the resolutions of the Kansas Legislature for the removal of all the Indian tribes to the Indian Territory; the opening of their lands to actual settlers at $1 25 per acre, and the grant of lands to certain railroad companies, and for the erection of a post office building, &c., at Leavenworth.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

Bills were introduced and referred as follows:

By Mr. WILLARD—Making it a misdemeanor to fit out or equip ships of war, or to sell or furnish arms or munitions of war with intent that they shall be employed in the service of any foreign Prince or State to commit hostilities against the people of any province, district or colony who are in a state of armed insurrection against such foreign Prince or State, and providing for the forfeiture of such ship or vessel.

By Mr. BINGHAM—To enforce the right of citizens of the United States to vote in the several States of the Union who have hitherto been denied that right on account of race, color or previous condition of servitude. Also to fix the point of junction of the Union and Central Pacific Railroad Companies.

By Mr. MCCRARY—To create the office of Government Architect.

By Mr. JOHNSON—Granting aid for the construction of a railroad from Vallejo to Humboldt Bay. To legalize decrees of discharge in insolvency under proceedings of State Courts since the passage of the Bankrupt act.

By Mr. MCNEELY—To abolish the Bureaus of Education and Freedmen's Affairs.

By Mr. BURCHARD—To remove political disabilities in States ratifying the Fifteenth Amendment.

By Mr. DYER—Granting the unsold public lands in Missouri on the 1st of January, 1871, to that State for educational purposes.

By Mr. WELLS—To incorporate the Mississippi Valley Land and River Improvement Company.

By Mr. SMITH, of Oregon—Granting aid to Oregon for the construction of a steamboat canal around the Falls of the Willamette River. Adopted.

By Mr. BUTLER, of Massachusetts—To abolish the office of Pension Agent and to provide for the payment of pensions through Postmasters. Also to provide means of reviewing the judgments of the United States Circuit and District Courts in criminal cases.

By Mr. KELLOGG—Reducing the income tax to three per cent., and exempting $2,000 therefrom.

By Mr. COWLES—Increasing the tax on distilled spirits to one dollar per gallon.

By Mr. TOWNSEND—To equalize the distribution of the national bank currency.

By Mr. HEATON—Incorporating the Southern Transcontinental Railway Company, and granting lands in aid thereof.

By Mr. WHITTEMORE—For the improvement of Red River Caddo Lakes and Big Cyprus Bayou, between Shreveport, La., and Jefferson, Texas.

EXPANDING THE CURRENCY.

The resolution offered last Monday by Mr. LOUGHRIDGE came up for action, as follows:

Resolved, That in the opinion of the House the business interests of the country require an increase in the volume of circulating currency, and the Committee on Banking and Currency are instructed to report to the House at as early a day as practicable a bill increasing the currency to the amount of at least $50,000,000.

Mr. GARFIELD inquired whether if the previous question were not seconded, it would not be in order to move to refer the resolution to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

Mr. INGERSOLL remarked that the gentleman from Ohio knew very well that it would be.

Mr. GARFIELD hoped the previous question would not be seconded.

Mr. INGERSOLL hoped that it would be, and that the House would vote directly on the question whether the country was to have more money or not.

The previous question was seconded by a vote of 108 to 73.

The resolution was then adopted. Yeas, 110; nays, 74; as follows:

YEAS—Messrs. Adams, Allison, Armstrong, Asper, Ayer, Beatty, Beck, Benjamin, Bennett, Bingham, Boles, Booker, Boyd, Buck, Buckley, Burr, Butler of Massachusetts, Butler of Tennessee, Cake, Clarke, Cobb, Coburn, Cook, Conger, Crebs, Cullom, Deweese, Dickey, Dockery, Dickinson, Dox, Dyer, Eldridge, Farnsworth, Ferry, Finkelnburg, Gibson, Golladay, Hamill, Hamilton of Florida, Hawkins, Hawley, Hay, Heaton, Heflin, Hoge, Holman, Ingersoll, Jones of North Carolina, Johnson, Jones of Kentucky, Judd, Julian, Kerr, Knott, Lash, Lawrence, Logan, Loughridge, Marshall, Maynard, McCarthy, McCormick, McCrary, McKenzie, McNeely, Moore of Ohio, Moore of Illinois, Morgan, Mungen, Niblack, Orth, Packard, Packer, Paine, Palmer, Pomeroy, Prosser, Rice, Rogers, Roots, Schenck, Shanks, Sheldon of Louisiana, Sherrod, Smith of Ohio, Smith of Tennessee, Smyth of Iowa, Stevenson, Stokes, Stoughton, Strader, Strickland, Swann, Taffe, Trimble, Tyner, Van Horn, Van Trump, Van Wyck, Voorhees, Welker, Wells, Whittemore, Wilkinson, Williams, Wilson of Minnesota, Wilson of Ohio, Witcher, Wood—110.

NAYS—Messrs. Ambler, Ames, Arnell, Axtell, Banks, Barnum, Beaman, Benton, Bird, Blair, Brooks of Massachusetts, Brooks of New-York, Buffinton, Burchard, Calkin, Cessna, Churchill, Cowles, Cox, Davis, Dawes, Duval, Ferris, Fisher, Fitch, Garfield, Getz, Gilfillan, Haight, Haldeman, Hoar, Hooper, Hotchkiss, Jenckes, Kelley of Pennsylvania, Kellogg, Ketcham, Knapp, Laflin, Mayham, McGrew, Moore of New-Jersey, Morrill of Maine, Myers, O'Neill, Peters, Phelps, Platt, Poland, Randall, Reading, Reeves, Sargent, Sawyer, Scofield, Slocum, Smith of Vermont, Starkweather, Stevens, Strong, Tanner, Tillman, Townsend, Twichell, Upson, Ward, Washburn of Wisconsin, Washburn of Massachusetts, Wheeler, Willard, Winans, Woodward—74.

RELIEF FROM TAXATION.

Mr. MCCRARY introduced a joint resolution to relieve from the manufacturers' tax pork packers, lard renderers, and persons engaged in smoking hams and curing meats, &c.

Pending action the morning hour expired, and the joint resolution went over till next Monday.

POLITICAL DISABILITIES.

Mr. BUTLER, of Massachusetts, from the Reconstruction Committee, reported back the Senate bill removing political disabilities from between four and five hundred persons in various States. Some eight of the persons embraced had been elected to office in Mississippi, and if this bill were not passed they would be disqualified.

Mr. WHITTEMORE offered as an amendment the House bill, embracing about two thousand names.

Mr. COX—I will never vote for a measure picking out men by name. I want a general amnesty.

Mr. BUTLER, of Massachusetts, said that no man in the House was more anxious than himself to get up a general bill to remove disabilities. Such a bill had been reported, and he would press it at the earliest possible moment; but that would take up considerable time in the House and Senate, and he was anxious in the meantime that this bill should be passed. After this he would not report any further personal disabilities bill until the House had passed upon a general amnesty bill. He was only sorry to feel himself obliged, from the position of the business, to report this bill first, but he did feel so obliged.

Mr. BROOKS, of New-York, declared himself opposed to the whole system of peddling out pardons in detail. He desired to have the Southern people welcomed back, so that in case of a foreign war they would fight alongside the people of the North in the common defence of the country. There was no self-government in the South. More had been imposed on that people than had ever been imposed by any civilized people upon any subjugated nation. They had been robbed of self-government, the military had been placed over them, their States had been reorganized by force, they had been made slaves of slaves. Was not that punishment enough? Was not that revenge enough? He appealed to the House to rise to the magnitude of the occasion, and throw wide open the doors of pardon.

Mr. BEAK, while agreeing with his friend from New York as to the propriety of passing a general amnesty bill, expressed his surprise at hearing him say he would vote against this bill. For his part, he would vote for every bill removing the disability of any person.

Mr. VOORHEES concurred with his friend from Kentucky, and hoped the day of the promulgation of a general amnesty bill was not far distant.

Mr. FARNSWORTH expressed a like sentiment.

Mr. WOOD was opposed to dealing out the clemency of Congress in these doses, and was sorry to believe that they were prescribed by partisan Committees outside and inside of Congress.

Mr. HOTCHKISS was in favor of rejecting this bill so as to secure the more speedy passage of a general amnesty bill.

Mr. MAYNARD moved to strike out the names of Messrs. Brown, McKennon, Wright, Thomas and Dunnington, of Tennessee.

Messrs. GOLLADAY and RANDALL opposed Mr. MAYNARD's amendment, and favored the passage of the bill.

Mr. MAYNARD's amendment was rejected, and Mr. WHITTEMORE's amendment was adopted.

Mr. PORTER moved to strike out the names of A. H. Stuart, R. T. Daniels, F. Mansy, Willis G. Dance, R. S. Graves, James H. Cox, Asa Rogers and John H. Meredith, of Virginia. The amendment was rejected.

Mr. BUTLER, of Massachusetts, said that there was no name in the bill of any person who had not applied for pardon. If any of them should afterwards deny it, then either his name was forged or he was a liar. As to the punishment inflicted on the people of the South, he should ask who had been put on trial for treason? Whose property had been confiscated? Who had been denied any right or privilege except the opportunity of destroying with his vote the Government which he had once attempted to overthrow by arms? The Republican Party had, with a magnanimity never before witnessed, been guided simply by the proposition "Nothing for punishment, everything for safety." Just as fast as it was understood to be safe, and perhaps a little faster, disabilities had been removed, and if it were proclaimed that in every State of the South, any man could express his sentiments on any subject in a proper manner without molestation, he would vote for a general amnesty. But that time had not yet come.

Mr. STOKES spoke in favor of the bill, and declared that he had been uniformly in favor of the removal of disabilities.

After further debate the bill was passed by the necessary two-thirds majority.

THE SALE OF CADETSHIPS.

Mr. LOGAN, from the Committee on Military Affairs, on the subject of the sale of cadet appointments, reported that the Committee had taken testimony in the case of B. F. WHITTEMORE, member of Congress from the First District of South Carolina, which testimony, together with the statement made to the Committee by Mr. WHITTEMORE in exculpation of himself, he submitted to the House. The Committee having carefully considered the same, had come to the conclusion that in making the appointment to the Military and Naval Academies from the District represented by him, B. F. WHITTEMORE had been influenced by improper considerations. He, therefore, submitted the following resolution:

Resolved, That B. F. WHITTEMORE, Representative in Congress from the First Congressional District of South Carolina, be and is hereby expelled from his seat as a member of the House of Representatives in the Forty-first Congress.

The Clerk then proceeded to read the testimony of Messrs. CATHCART, DAILY and P. H. EGLER, of New-York, General SCHOEFF, of Washington, and E. P. BROOKS, newspaper correspondents, and the exculpatory statement made by Mr. WHITTEMORE. The report was signed by Messrs. LOGAN, COBB, PACKARD, STOUGHTON, ASPER, WITCHER, MORGAN, SLOCUM and HOGE. The following is an abstract of the testimony and statement. The testimony of PHILIP H. KEGLER was to the following effect:

He resides at Staten Island, N. Y., and was a resident of Charleston until August last. In January, 1869, he received a letter from Senator SAWYER, of North Carolina, introducing him to Mr. WHITTEMORE, and asking him if he had not yet disposed of his appointment to the Naval Academy, to give it to Mr. KEGLER's son. He handed the letter in person to Mr. WHITTEMORE, at his boarding house in Washington. Witness said that was unfortunate, as he had lost every thing during the war; that he could not, even if wanted, pay money for the appointment. Mr. SHAW said that that was all he could do; that he was willing to waive his own interest in the matter and that he would give witness a letter to Mr. WHITTEMORE, who was then in Washington. He did give witness a letter, of which witness produced a copy; but when witness reached Washington he found that Mr. WHITTEMORE had gone home, and he wrote to him telling him that he found, on application to the Navy Department, that his appointment was not yet filled, and urging him to give it to his son. To that letter Mr. WHITTEMORE replied that he had fixed the appointment outside his district at $500. Witness made no reply to that letter, but waited for some time, and subsequently wrote to Mr. WHITTEMORE, stating that some parties wanted him to give them a letter to him, to be used for political purposes, and suggested that he would wait to hear from him before he would dispose of it. To that letter Mr. WHITTEMORE replied that he did not see anything in his first letter which would make it a desirable acquisition for political purposes, and suggested that Mr. KEGLER return it to him, which Mr. KEGLER declined doing. Witness subsequently received a letter from SHAW containing a menace in case he should do anything hostile to WHITTEMORE. This letter was directed to witness, in the handwriting of Mr. WHITTEMORE, with his frank, and mailed from Washington. Mr. WHITTEMORE told him that he regretted exceedingly that he had not known it before, as he had unfortunately pledged himself. He was very sorry, and thought that the witness was as deserving as anybody, in consideration of what he had lost in South Carolina, and of what he had lost during the war. Mr. WHITTEMORE talked very nice to him, and witness thanked him very warmly for his intended kindness. The matter there dropped, witness thinking no more of it. Four months afterwards he happened to be in Boston with his son, and there he met an old business acquaintance, W. F. SHAW, to whom he introduced his son, and who remarked that his son was a very fine young man, and would make a fine cadet. Witness said he would like very much to give his son that opportunity, but that he was afraid it was a hard matter—a matter of impossibility—that it required too much influence. "Oh," said SHAW, "so far as that is concerned I can give you an appointment, I have it in my pocket." Witness thought that SHAW was going to present it to him and thanked him, but SHAW said there was a consideration for it, and showed the witness a letter from Mr. WHITTEMORE stating that these appointments were worth from $2,000 to $3,000. He produced the original letters received by him, and copies of those he had sent. General A. SCHOEPP, an examiner in the Patent Office, testified before the Committee that he was looking for an appointment to the West Point Military Academy for a son of General TYLER, of New-Jersey. He had spoken to several parties about it, and was introduced by a Southern member to a member from South Carolina, whose name he did not recollect, but who had been a chaplain in a Massachusetts regiment during the war, and had settled in one of the Southern States; that this gentleman told him he could have the appointment, but his price was $2,000. Witness was taken by surprise and dropped the matter, stating that he was afraid after all the young man who he wanted appointed was above the age, to which WHITTEMORE replied that that was no matter as a paper could bear anything. Witness went subsequently into the hall of the House of Representatives and pointed out Mr. WHITTEMORE, of South Carolina, as the member with whom he had this conversation.

Mr. E. P. BROOKS, a newspaper correspondent, having detailed to the Committee some negotiations which he had with other members, detailed negotiations which he had with Mr. WHITTEMORE for an appointment to West Point Academy of a son of Mr. DAILY, of New-York. He was not positive as to the amount paid to Mr. WHITTEMORE, but placed the limits between $800 and $1,500, which money he understood to have been intended for use in the political campaign in Mr. WHITTEMORE's district.

Mr. DAILY testified to having, through the intermedium of Mr. WALCOT, and he understood through Mr. BROOKS also, received an appointment to West Point for his son, for which he had paid $1,500.

Mr. WHITTEMORE stated before the Committee that he made a sort of a promise of his appointment of a naval cadetship to the son of a colleague of his in the Fortieth Congress, Mr. GOSS, and that when KEGLER applied to him for the appointment, and when he told KEGLER that he had already disposed of it, he had reference to his promise to Mr. GOSS. His first idea had been, if he could find a poor boy who had sufficient education to pass an examination, to give the appointment to him, and he so told Mr. GOSS when he applied to him for it. Mr. GOSS, however, persisted, and Mr. WHITTEMORE said that he would consider his application. Mr. GOSS had said to him if you make an appointment of my son I will give you $500 for it, and you may use it for any purpose you please. He told GOSS he should not sell the appointment for any consideration whatever. GOSS said to him, "You are doing a great deal for educational purposes in your district, building churches, &c., and if you give my son the appointment I will give you $500, to be used for educational purposes, or for any other purpose in the district that you please." The matter stood thus between Mr. GOSS and himself, and up to the time of Mr. GOSS leaving Congress it had been understood between them that GOSS' son should have the appointment. It was on that understanding that he told KEGLER that he had disposed of the appointment. After GOSS went home, Mr. WHITTEMORE wrote to him, asking whether he desired to have his son appointed, but he did not hear anything more about it, Mr. GOSS never replying to his letter. He then made up his mind he should seek to make the appointment somewhere else, and he thought of his old friend Mr. SHAW, of Boston, and concluded that he would give this friend an opportunity to make the appointment if he pleased. He had therefore sat down and filled out a blank appointment to the Naval Academy, and had sent it to SHAW with the statement, if he had any friend whom he wanted to appoint to the position, he could fill out the blank and send it to him, and he (WHITTEMORE) would forward it to the Navy Department. He denied utterly that there was anything in the letter fixing the price at two or three thousand dollars or any other figure. He returned home after the close of the first session of the Forty-first Congress, about the middle of April last, and, in the meantime, had had conversations with a gentleman named LINDEN relative to the appointment of a boy for the Naval Academy, and had told LINDEN that he did not know what he should do about it, but that he should seek the best boy he could find. Some time in May he received the letter from KEGLER, which was referred to in KEGLER's testimony, and he had made a reply just as KEGLER had stated, but with the understanding in his own mind that he did not regard KEGLER as of any importance whatever, but that, on the contrary, there were many disreputable things said of him in the State relative to his failure as a banker and the manner in which he had left the State. He had therefore stated in that letter that he had been offered $500 for the position, and that if the appointment was not to be made in his district, he felt that his district should at least have the good of it in some way. The conversation which he had with LINDEN was to the effect that he had been offered $500 for the appointment by GOSS, to be used for educational purposes, and for any other purposes in his district. In the latter part of May LINDEN wrote to him that if he had not filled the position he would bring him a young man thoroughly competent, and who would be an excellent appointment; and LINDEN subsequently brought him a young man whom he did not like at first, but LINDEN presented as being a most excellent boy. He said to LINDEN it was utterly impossible to find anybody in his district sufficiently qualified to pass an examination unless he was the son of a disloyal man, and such a person he would not appoint. He also said here are my people, poor; they are at my door every hour; they are without food and raiment; we have to put food in their mouths; we have to put our hands in our pockets continually to aid them; I am sending to the North and West and the East for aid in behalf of these people; they expect me to do something for them; they are here after my wife every day and every hour of the day and almost every hour of the night. Now, you say you are willing to give $500 further appointment rather than not have it. I will not accept money for the appointment under any consideration whatever; I would rather not make the appointment at all." Mr. LAGDEN said to him: "If you will make an appointment I will give $500 towards the relief of the poor people." "Well," said Mr. WHITTEMORE, "I do not know how I can do my people any more good than in helping them to $500, or to $5, which will relieve them of their necessities and their poverty." The boy went to the Academy and passed, and Mr. WHITTEMORE expressed his happiness to find that the boy occupied a good position in his class. He did not consider it possible that he had inclosed SHAW's letter to KEGLER, but he still would not go so far as to deny that it might have been so. He denied altogether the conversation testified to by General SCHOEPF; he had no recollection of any such man. He was certain that no such conversation had taken place. He denied *in toto* all intention on his part to receive a farthing in compensation for his appointments. He had merely used such compensation in aid of the poor of his district. As to this appointment to the Military Academy, which he had given to the son of Mr. DAILY, in New-York, at the request of E. P. BROOKS, he stated that after the boy had gone to the Academy, Mr. BROOKS said to him, "What shall I pay you for the appointment?" He said that he would receive nothing whatever. Mr. BROOKS said, "You have pretty hard times down there politically, don't you?" Mr. WHITTEMORE said, "Yes." Mr. BROOKS said, "You have a hard battle to fight, do you not?" Mr. WHITTEMORE said, "Yes." Mr. BROOKS said, "You are not helped very much?" Mr. WHITTEMORE said, "No; the National Committee has not helped us very much, or any other Committee. We have had to hoe our own row and paddle our own canoe." Mr. BROOKS said, "You say you will not receive anything for the appointment?" Mr. WHITTEMORE replied, "No, not a dollar." "Well," said Mr. BROOKS, "if we will furnish you $500 for your political fund down there for the purpose of carrying on the campaign and helping you politically, I suppose you don't care anything about that." Mr. WHITTEMORE replied, "he did not; that if Mr. BROOKS chose to give $500 for the political campaign down there he had no objection to it, but he would not receive a single dollar for the appointment." That was all Mr. WHITTEMORE had to say about that appointment. His purposes in it were just the same as in the other. They had been of no pecuniary personal benefit to him from beginning to end, and were only funds which had been given for the relief of the poor in his district, and for help in the political campaign.

Mr. LOGAN, Chairman of the Committee, rose and said: The House has just heard read the evidence taken in the case of Mr. WHITTEMORE and the statement which that gentleman himself had submitted to the Committee. He had no desire to preclude Mr. WHITTEMORE from making a statement now to the House if he desired, but if Mr. WHITTEMORE did not so desire, he (Mr. LOGAN) would not discuss the question at all, but would leave it to the House to decide upon the evidence and explanation submitted and the resolution he had reported, and which was the unanimous voice of the Committee.

Mr. POLAND remarked that he certainly had no desire to relieve Mr. WHITTEMORE from the punishment which he deserved growing out of that transaction, even if that punishment went so far as expulsion from the House; still he thought it was a case where the House ought to proceed with great deliberation and care. He, therefore, suggested to let it go over until Thursday.

Mr. LOGAN disclaimed any intention or desire to press the matter with undue haste. But as Mr. WHITTEMORE, in his own statement before the Committee, which had been taken down *verbatim,* did not pretend to deny having received money for his appointments, he thought there was no reason for delay. The Committee did not consider that any one could be excused for doing an illegal act, by saying the money he had received for it had been used for charitable purposes. Hence the Committee had come to the conclusion that it was not proper to permit Mr. WHITTEMORE any longer to occupy a seat in the House. When members of the House had been assailed in the manner in which they had been, and when such evidence as just had been read had been taken by a committee and presented to the House, he did not think he should be accused of unnecessary haste in asking the House to pass upon it.

Mr. BUTLER, of Massachusetts, proposed the following resolution:

Resolved, That B. F. WHITTEMORE, a member of the House, be permitted to appear at the bar of the House on Thursday next, after the morning hour, to be heard in his defence and show cause, if any he have, why sentence of expulsion should not be passed against him, as recommended by the Committee on Military Affairs, and that in the meantime the evidence be printed.

He said that whatever might be the impression of members on hearing the evidence read, and whatever may be the feeling with which they regarded the transaction, it was but due to themselves that they should give a hearing at the bar of the House to the party implicated at such time, as short as might be and yet long enough for him to prepare himself on that very momentous question to him as well as to the House; he thought it but fair play and but justice to the House as well as to the accused.

Mr. LOGAN remarked that he had stated several times that if Mr. WHITTEMORE desired to make any defence before the House he was willing that he should be heard, but Mr. WHITTEMORE had not said to him that he had any such desire.

Mr. BUTLER, of Massachusetts, thought that Mr. WHITTEMORE should not be called upon to decide that question at once. Under the unfortunate embarrassing circumstances he might not be in a condition of thought, or judgment, or consideration to decide that question at once.

Mr. JENCKES remarked that it was the duty of the House to give the member time.

Mr. POLAND said that it was of the highest importance that the evidence should be printed, and that Mr. WHITTEMORE did desire a delay.

Mr. BANKS did not think that any case of this kind had ever been acted upon by this House without the testimony concerning it being in print. He thought that time for printing the testimony should be given without regard to the wishes of the member implicated.

Mr. LOGAN took the responsibility of saying for the Committee that the Committee was willing that the matter should be set down for a hearing at 2 o'clock on Wednesday. After further debate Mr. LOGAN said that he did not see any necessity for gentlemen making insinuations about acting with undue haste, nor for that excitement which some gentlemen manifested. No Committee of investigation had ever given an accused party the chance to come before it and make his own statement, and have it taken down and put in as part of the examination. The Committee had acted with every possible fairness towards this gentleman. The Committee had read to him the evidence affecting him, and had given him every opportunity to bring witnesses and to defend himself by his own statement. Was it, therefore, fair to say that there was too much haste or pressure? If the object was to postpone the matter for the purpose of hunting up witnesses and making the House an investigating committee, he was not willing to agree to any such proposition. He was willing that the question should be postponed until Wednesday, and then Mr. WHITTEMORE should have an opportunity of defending himself. If the Committee had charged him without sufficient evidence, or had acted unfair towards him, let the House so decide, and let the country know it. So far as he himself was concerned he would stand here to be condemned by the House and by his countrymen if he had not discharged his duty properly towards the unfortunate man. He moved the previous question.

The previous question was seconded, and Mr. BUTLER's resolution as modified, directing Mr. WHITTEMORE to appear before the House at 2 o'clock on Wednesday next, and that the evidence be in the meanwhile printed, was agreed to without any negative vote.

A motion to adjourn over to-morrow, in honor of WASHINGTON's birthday, was lost, and then the House, at 5 o'clock, adjourned.

RETRENCHMENT.

Report of the Joint Committee of Congress—Abuses Corrected.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 21.—The Joint Committee on Retrenchment made a report to-day. They mention that they visited, during the Summer vacation, the Cities of New-York, Chicago and San Francisco, and carefully inquired into the administration of the public service, and took a large amount of testimony relating to abuses therein, the most valuable parts of which they submit for the consideration of Congress. The system of carding and sealing of goods between New-York and San Francisco, *via* Isthmus of Panama, was a heavy tax on the merchants, and its superintendence necessitated the employment of a considerable force at large expense to the Government, while the system itself was wholly ineffectual, and so far from protecting the revenue afforded increased facilities for the perpetration of the very frauds it was designed to prevent. As it is within the power of the Treasury Department to correct the evil, the result of the investigation was the abolition of the system. The Committee recommend the erection upon the Custom House block, San Francisco, of a building to accommodate many of the Government offices in the city. Considerable testimony was taken in relation to the management of the San Francisco Post Office, internal revenue in California, and frauds in connection with whisky and tobacco, but as the evils and abuses disclosed can be corrected without additional legislation, and are within the control of the Treasury and Post Office Departments, the Committee do not think it necessary that the testimony should be printed and recommend that it be kept on file for future use. The Committee also gathered testimony relative to branches of customs revenue and suggestions to lessen expenses, prevent smuggling and increase the efficiency of the service, &c. The Committee intimate they will hereafter recommend measures for enactment by Congress in relation to the object of their investigation, and will submit the testimony, in order to afford a full understanding of the abuses which they are intended to correct and the advantages which they are designed to produce.

AMUSEMENTS.

Theatrical.

IRISH DRAMA AT NIBLO'S.

Mr. and Mrs. BARNEY WILLIAMS reappeared at Niblo's Theatre, last evening, after five years' absence from that house. They were the objects of a cordial welcome, and by the applause marking the progress of their performance and the enthusiasm amid which it closed, were afforded unequivocal proofs of their pleasant influence. Only a slight share of the satisfaction of the audience yesterday was derived from the hearing of Mr. FALCONER's new play. The characters are of the familiar breed, and the methods of reward and retribution drawn from the recognized sources. Late French dramatic works have overturned occasionally the theory that in a well-regulated play the guilty must suffer ere the curtain falls, but from present appearances the Irish drama will be the means of perpetuating it. The author of "Innisfallen," at all events, faithful to the past, has vigilantly guarded the sacred fire of precedent. His main story consequently is that of an insurrectionary episode occurring in Ireland, and the narrators he has chosen for it are the noblemen of nature and the beings cursed with quintessential rascality whom, as old acquaintances, it were loss of time to enumerate. The most impressive portion of the piece forms the end of the second act, when one of the two traitors is put to death at the most propitious and least anticipated moment. To be brief, "Innisfallen" is not a worthless production, but it is inferior to many pieces of the repertory of Mr. and Mrs. WILLIAMS, and at a special disadvantage when compared with "The Colleen Bawn" or "The Connie Soogah." The jollity of the chief comedians, and the appropriate music and rich scenery saved its rehearsal yesterday from being at all wearisome. Mr. and Mrs. WILLIAMS, besides having a share in the events of the insurrection, hold the threads of a side plot, in which the course of the true love of an Irish couple is depicted in alternate smoothness and roughness, and followed by the actors with a spirit and humor which had immediate response. *Buck Doran,* the chief villain, was portrayed by Mr. J. B. STUDLEY with his usual sombre heartiness, and *Gerald O'Brien* was represented by Mr. CHARLES R. THORNE, Jr., an artist who has much simplicity of elocution and bearing. Misses IONE BURKE and VERNON filled the other notable parts, and Miss LIZZIE KELSEY lent her fresh voice to the execution of a pretty ballad by BALFE, which was repeated and applauded again and again. The scenery was beautiful throughout, and included a panorama of the Lakes of Killarney, by TELBIN, conspicuous for a combination of effect and delicacy of color which local artists seldom attain to. The incidental music to the piece was arranged by Sig. OPERTI, and was very agreeable and appropriate. There will be no change of programme at Niblo's until further notice.

Musical.

ITALIAN OPERA.

"Rigoletto" was sung last night at the Academy for the third time this season, and to a very good house. Mlle. MARIE LAMI, sister to a lady of the troupe already favorably known, appeared on this occasion in the contralto part of *Maddelena,* and acquitted herself with credit. For a first attempt her performance was quite promising, and we shall be pleased to hear this young artist again. Some individuals—we regret to say of the softer sex—who occupied one of the proscenium boxes in the second row on the right of the stage distinguished themselves last night by repeatedly indulging in such boisterous talk and laughter during some of the most pathetic scenes of the opera as to be loudly called to order by the audience. This is a rudeness the frequency and outrageousness of which justifies a public reprimand, which we trust the same persons will be careful not to incur again. "Robert le Diable" is announced here for Wednesday.

AMATEUR CONCERT TO-NIGHT.

An amateur concert of peculiar attractiveness is given to-night at the hall of the Young Men's Christian Association. The amateurs of the occasion will be aided by Miss MEHLIG and Signor RONCONI, and the musical director is Mr. RIVARDE. This performance is given under distinguished auspices, and will, without doubt, be witnessed by one of the most fashionable gatherings of the season. The Ladies' Christian Union have the matter in immediate charge, and the receipts will be appropriated for the benefit of the Young Women's Home at Nos. 27 and 28 Washington-square. It is earnestly hoped that a substantial sum will be realized, and the amount, whatever it may be, is to be devoted to paying off the mortgage on the buildings of the Home. We are requested to state that evening dress is expected on the occasion.

The GENUINE TEXAN LIEBIG'S EXTRACT OF MEAT is the best and cheapest. A. GLANZ, No. 194 William-st., Sole Agent.—*Advertisement.*

THE SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES.

THE NEW-YORK SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES, published THIS MORNING, contains the very latest telegraphic and general news; editorials on matters of current interest; a page of carefully-prepared commercial matter, giving the latest financial news and market reports; items of agriculture and domestic interest, especially prepared for the TIMES by a practical agriculturist; and marriages and deaths of the week, and other interesting reading matter.

The following table exhibits the leading features of this morning's issue:

Foreign Intelligence.

The Press Prosecutions in France; Prince Pierre to be Tried for Homicide Through Imprudence; English Contributions to Spanish Finances; The Carlist Movement in Spain; Letter from the Duke Montpensier; The Prussian Parliament—Bismarck's Policy Attacked; The Emperor and the Pope's Nuncio; Why M. Paradol is Not Appointed Minister; The Observance of Mardi-gras in France; Rochefort and His Paper; The Carnival at Rome; The Council; The New Irish Land Bill—Continued Opposition of the Irish Press; Report of Consul Archibald on the American Tariff; The *Spectator* on Canada and the Chinese Treaty; Proposed Revised Translation of the Bible in England; The Erie Shares.

Political Affairs.

Summary of Proceedings of Congress and the State Legislatures; Our Albany Letter; The War Department and the City Commissions; The State Canals; Letter from Congressman Dawes; Political Troubles at the Red River; The President on the Reduction of Taxation.

General Topics.

The Annexation Question in San Domingo; Statement of the French Consul General in regard to the Greenwaldth Tragedy; Six Soldiers Frozen to Death near Fort Abercrombie; Affairs in Buenos Ayres; Report of the Special Congressional Committee on American Commerce; A Report from the Tonnage Division of the Treasury Department; Crimes and Casualties in the South and West; An Inhuman Plot to Destroy the Chinese in California; Another Earthquake in San Francisco; The *Monarch* at Annapolis; Attempt to Burn a Colored Family in Tennessee; The Woolen Manufacturers' Association; The Recent Storm and Freshet; Colonel Baker's Expedition Against the Indians; An Incident of the Rebellion; The *Maggie Hayes* Disaster; Perilous Descent of an Aeronaut; The Case of Dan Noble; Current Notes and Religious Items.

Local Intelligence.

The Work of Evangelization in New-York City; The Pneumatic Transit Company; Imprisonment for Life—A Strange Story; Walker's Picture of the Battle of Gettysburg; The Fine Arts; Last of the Old Dutch Church; A German City on Long Island; Type Setting Extraordinary by a TIMES Compositor; A Lively Trade in Tea; The Mormons in Williamsburg; The Druggists' Convention at Newark.

Agricultural.

Commissioner Capron on the Growth of Foreign Commodities in the United States; The Flower Seed Trade—Where the Seeds Come from and Where They Go to; Digging Drains; How to Treat Injured Trees; The Use of Guano.

Editorial Comments.

Official Policy on the Will of the People; Sherman, Farragut and the Staff Dispute; Two Claimants for One Seat; Mr. Cullom's Utah Bill; Equal Rights Before the Law; Congress and the Administration; Reconstruction Naturalized; The Mormon Question; Senator Morton's Ironclad Resolution; Reform in Female Education; Death in the Medicine Bottle; What is Relapsing Fever?

The Markets.

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The Ladies' Sorosis Club of New-York recently changed their discussions from woman's suffrage to Hair Preparations and Pimple Banishers. They declared that where nature had not endowed them with beauty, it was their right—yes, their duty—to seek it where they could. So they all voted that MAGNOLIA BALM overcame Sallowness, Rough Skin and Ringmarks, and gave to the complexion a most distingue (Sorosian) and marble-like appearance, (dangerous to men, no doubt;) and that LYON'S KATHAIRON made the Hair grow thick, soft and awful pretty, and moreover prevented it from turning gray. If the proprietors of these articles did not send the sisters an invoice, they are not smart.

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MARRIED.

CLARK—ROWE.—In Brooklyn, on Saturday, Feb. 19, by Rev. Dr. Barclay, of Toronto, Canada, (uncle of the bridegroom,) assisted by Rev. Dr. Drown, Rector of St. Paul's Church, Brooklyn, JAMES B. CLARK, third son of James Clark, Esq., of Crossbasket Castle, Scotland, to MARY T., eldest daughter of Alfred L. Rowe, Esq., of Brooklyn.

MAKINSON—KITCHEN.—On Saturday, Feb. 12, by Rev. J. P. Lundy, D. D., WILLIAM MAKINSON to ELIZABETH KITCHEN, both late of Bolton, England.

SCHUYLER—ROOSEVELT.—On Monday, Feb. 21, at Grace Church, by Rev. Montgomery Schuyler, D. D., of St. Louis, MONTGOMERY ROOSEVELT SCHUYLER to LEILA, daughter of James A. Roosevelt.

WRIGHT—MYGATT.—On Thursday, Feb. 17, at the residence of the bride's father, Mr. SAML. P. WRIGHT, of Somers, N. Y., to Miss ANNA MYGATT, of Amenia, N. Y.

DIED.

BARTOW.—At East Fishkill, N. Y., on Sunday morning, Feb. 20, WILLIAM A. BARTOW, in the 77th year of his age.

The funeral will take place at Trinity Church, Fishkill, on Wednesday morning, at 11½ o'clock. The 8 A. M. train on Hudson River Railroad from New-York connects with Dutchess and Columbia Railroad for Fishkill Village.

BEARDSLEY.—On Sunday evening, Feb. 20, S. FREDERICA, widow of Lucius T. Beardsley, and daughter of the late John A. Snyder.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from her late residence, No. 29 West 18th-st., on Wednesday, 23d inst., at 1 o'clock P. M.

BERGER.—On Sunday, Feb. 20, CORNELIUS M. BERGER, aged 50 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from the residence of his father-in-law, Mr. Gilbert Right, on Wednesday, the 23d inst., at 2 o'clock P. M.

CAMP.—In Brooklyn, on Monday, Feb. 21, JAMES B., eldest son of C. B. Camp, aged 22 years.

Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral on Friday, the 25th inst., at 2 P. M., from the residence of his father, No. 90 Columbia-st., corner Pineapple.

☞ New-Haven and Cincinnati papers please copy.

DILLON.—Suddenly, on Saturday morning, Feb. 19, 1870, THOMAS E. DILLON, aged 50 years and 27 days.

Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral this day, (Tuesday,) 22d inst., from the Reformed Dutch Church, Bushwick-av., near De Kalb-av., Brooklyn, at 2 o'clock P. M.

EAGLETON.—At Bay Shore, L. I., on Saturday, Feb. 19, of paralysis, J. J. EAGLETON, aged 49 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral without further notice, on Tuesday, 22d inst., at 1½ P. M., from Rev. Dr. Rogers' Church, corner of 5th-av. and 21st-st.

HOBBY.—In this City, on Monday morning, Feb. 21, Mrs. MARY HOBBY, in the 76th year of her age.

The funeral services will take place at the residence of John Brooks, No. 81 5th-av., at 10 o'clock on Wednesday morning. The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend. Her remains will be taken by the 11½ A. M. train to Greenwich for interment.

KOUWENHOVEN.—At Bowery Bay, Newtown, L. I., on Sunday, Feb. 20, ANN WYCKOFF, relict of Luke Kouwenhoven, in the 97th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral at the Reformed Dutch Church, Newtown, L. I., on Tuesday, 22d inst., at 2 o'clock P. M.

LOOMIS.—At Melrose, on Saturday evening, Feb. 19, CHARLES G. LOOMIS, aged 73 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral from the residence of his son, John V. D. Loomis, Prospect-st., Melrose, at 12½ P. M., on Wednesday, 23d inst. Carriages will be at station on arrival of 11¼ A. M. (Harlem) train from 26th-st. His remains will be taken to Woodlawn for interment.

ROBINS.—At Metuchen, N. J., on Sunday, Feb. 20, AUGUSTA S., wife of Benjamin A. Robins.

Funeral services at the residence of her father, R. R. Freeman, on Tuesday, Feb. 22, at 3½ P. M.

STAYNER.—At New-London, Conn., on Monday, Feb. 21, SARAH A., wife of Henry Stayner.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

VREDENBURGH.—On Saturday, Feb. 19, ROBERT VREDENBURGH, in the 69th year of his age.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral from his late residence, No. 254 West 38th-st., on Tuesday, at 1 P. M.

WARD.—At No. 33 Grove-st., New-York, on Monday, Feb. 21, of cancer, MARIA LOUISA, widow of Alex. H. Ward, late of Mount Vernon, N. Y., in the 54th year of her age.

Friends and relatives of the family, and of her brother, Alfred P. Clark, and sister, Mrs. Peter Beck, are invited to attend the funeral from St. Paul's Church, Eastchester, on Thursday, 24th inst. Carriages will meet the 11¼ A. M. New-York and New-Haven train at Mount Vernon Depot.

WEEKS.—On Sunday, Feb. 20, after a lingering illness, Mrs. ELIZABETH, wife of Chas. S. Weeks, aged 46 years, 2 months and 26 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral on Wednesday, Feb. 23, at 12 o'clock, from her late residence, No. 128 East Broadway. Her remains will be taken to Rye, N. Y., for interment.

WILLIAMSON.—On Monday, Feb. 21, Mrs. CHARLOTTE D. WILLIAMSON, daughter of the late Thomas Salter, Esq., of Elizabeth, N. J.

The relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral on Thursday, the 24th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M., from No. 32 Hoyt-st., Brooklyn.

MISCELLANEOUS.

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POST OFFICE NOTICE.—THE MAILS for Europe, Tuesday and Wednesday, will close at this office at 10 A. M., and at the stations as follows, viz.: A and B, 8:55; C and O, 8:40; D and E, 8:25; F and G, 8:05.
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REAL ESTATE TRANSACTIONS.

There was very little doing at the Exchange yesterday in the way of disposing of real estate. STANLEY DAY occupied half an hour in selling the house and lot No. 205 West Twenty-second-street. The bidding started at $11,000, and was worked up by small and apparently reluctant advances, generally of $10 at a time, to $13,000, at which figure it was struck down. The lot was 16 feet by 49.4½, and the house four stories high, with brown stone front. The premises are rented at present for $1,600 a year, which would ordinarily indicate a value of about $16,000.

A. J. BLEECKER offered five lots in the village of Tremont, Westchester County, which form a part of the Ryer estate. Three of these are situated on Cedar-street, opposite Ryer-place, and the other two on Locust-avenue, on the corner of Ryer place and of Jefferson-avenue, respectively. The corner lots were sold for $250 each, but after persistent demands for bids for the Cedar-street lots without any response, the sale of these was abandoned.

Auction Sales Yesterday.

NEW-YORK.

By Stanley Day.

H. and l. No. 205 West 22d-st., n. s., 34 ft. w. of 6th-av., 16.8x49.4½	$13,000

WESTCHESTER COUNTY—TREMONT.

By A. J. Bleecker, Son & Co.

1 lot s. e. corner of Jefferson and Locust avs., 27.6x100	$250
1 lot n. e. corner of Locust-av. and Ryer-place, 27.6x100	250

Transfers of Real Estate.

NEW-YORK.

8th-st., s. s., 183 ft. w. of Avenue C, 21.9x98.9	$11,500
27th-st., n. s., 167.9 ft. w. of 8th-av., 19.9x98.9	12,500
36th-st., n. s., 250 ft. e. of 11th-av., 25x98.9	1,750
36th-st., s. s., 150 ft. e. of 11th-av., 25x98.9	3,250
35th-st., n. s., 100 ft. w. of 10th-av., 50x98.9	15,694
35th-st., s. s., 225 ft. w. of 10th-av., 25x98.9	2,750
36th-st., n. s., 75 ft. e. of 7th-av., 20x98.9	14,150
36th-st., s. s., 100 ft. e. of 11th-av., 25x98.9	2,000
37th-st., n. s., 225 ft. e. of 10th-av., 25x98.9	3,500
38th-st., n. s., 275.3 ft. w. of 9th-av., 26x98.9	3,900
36th-st., n s., 301.3 ft. w. of 9th-av., 26x98.9	3,900
38th-st., n. s., 250 ft. e. of 9th-av., 25x98.9	4,250
38th-st., n. s., 125 ft. e. of 10th-av., 7x98.9	910
38th-st., n. s., 250 ft. w. of 9th-av., 26.3x98.9	2,787
39th-st., n. s., 175 ft. w. of 9th-av., 25x98.9	3,750
38th-st., n. s., 207 ft. e. of 9th-av., 43x98.9	5,590
39th-st., s. s., 75 ft. w. of 10th-av., 150x98.9	32,000
39th-st., s. s., 225 ft. w. of 10th-av., 175x98.9	36,000
39th-st., n. s., 275 ft. w. of 10th-av., 25x98.9	2,250
55th-st., s. s., 335 ft. e. of 6th-av., 20x100.5, h. and l.	30,000
57th-st., n. s., 225 ft. w. of 10th-av., 25x98.9	5,000
87th-st., n. s., 230 ft. e. of 5th-av., 20x100.5	14,000
87th-st., n. s., 200 ft. e. of 5th-av., 300x100.5	21,000
Lexington-av., w. s., 20.5 ft. n. of 61st-st., 20x65	23,000
9th-av. and 38th-st., s. e. corner, 24.9x100	7,000

Leases Recorded.

East 12th-st., No. 66, 5 years, per year	$1,800
3d-av., No. 882, store, basement, &c., 5 years, per year	1,800

KINGS COUNTY.

Brooklyn.

Clinton-st., e. s., 115.5 f. s. of 2d-place, 18x100	$9,500
Dupont-st., s. s., 438 ft. w. of Union-av., 22x100	1,000
Herkimer-st., n. s., 125 ft. w. of Ralph-av., 25x100	240
Herkimer-st., n. s., 150 ft. w. of Ralph-av., 25x100	240
Little and United States sts., s. e. corner, 39.4x75	900
Little-st., e. s., 68 ft. n. of United States-st., 21.8x55	4,250
Lorrimer-st., w. s., 25 ft. n. of Skillman-st., 25x100	477
Macon-st., n. s., 100 ft. w. of Stuyvesant-av., 100x100	2,500
Suydam-st., n. s., 175 ft. e. of Evergreen-av., 25x100	500
Warren-st., n. s., 64 ft. e. of Carlton-av., 42x95x36x36x6x131x42	6,000
North 2d-st., s. s., 50 ft. e. of Lorrimer-st., 25x100	3,000
3d-st., n. s., 205 ft. e. of 5th-av., 22x90	17,500
4th-st., n. s., 225.10 ft. e. of 5th-av., 22x100	1,500
Same property, same grantor to same grantee	1,500
20th-st., n. s., 300 ft. e. of 4th-av., 25x174.11	1,200
Myrtle-av., n. s., 117.8 ft. w. of Charles-place, 15.9x49.9x47.8x67.2	750
Utica-av., e. s., 92.9 ft. s. of Herkimer-st., 23x100	1,430
Same property, same grantor to same grantee	1,430
Washington-av., n. s., 200 ft. e. of 3d-st., 100x100	3,000
New lots, lot No. 886, block B. B., J. B. Bacon survey	500

QUEENS COUNTY.

Jamaica.

Blackstump road, e. s., adjoining Jacks', 16 acres and houses, Francis	$35,000

Hempstead.

Atlantic-av., e. s., 100x150, Pearsall's	$550
Little Neck road to Belmore Station, adjoining S. S. R. R., Baldwin	50

Hunter's Point.

Jackson-av., n. s., 177 ft. w. of East 5th-st., 25x97	$5,000

Oyster Bay.

Jericho road, adjoining Wiggins', 124 acres, Coverts	$11,000

WESTCHESTER COUNTY.

East Chester.

North-st., s. s., lot No. 283 Central Mount Vernon, 50x100	$250
6th-av., w. s., and 1st-st., s. s., 64x105	16,000

Morrisania.

142d-st., n. s., 600 ft. e. of Willis-av., 25x100	$1,000
145th-st., n. s., 325 ft. e. of Willis-av., 50x100	2,000

Rye.

Abendroth-place, e. s., adjoining N. H. R.R., 157x263x135	$10,000

Yonkers.

Summit-st., s. s., lot No. 30, Richd. Archer's, 25x79	$625
Post road, w. s., adjoining Jno. T. Waring's, 18 523-1,000 acres	57,000
Webster-av., s. s., 165 ft. from Prescott-st., 25x102	1,225

RICHMOND COUNTY—STATEN ISLAND.

Middletown.

Gordon-st., 58 ft. n. of McKeon-st., 58x94x108x58	$2,500
Canal-st., Ann Donohue's, 30x110	600

Port Richmond.

Heberton-st., 61 ft. s. of Albion-place, 110x30x115x30	$475

New-Brighton.

Hamilton-place, corner Linden-st., 100x200, Smith Els's	$2,600
Taylor-st., adjoining Wm. Charlton's, 70x330, S. Raynor's	2,500

Westfield.

Seaman's-lane, adjoining Alex. Powell's, 8½ acres	$106
Plot adjoining B. Kreischer's, 114x389, J. D. Hellman's	400

Castleton.

Shore road, adjoining Sailors' Snug Harbor, 1 87-100 acres, Julia A. Meigs'	$2,310
Shore road, adjoining John Bard's, 40x100x536x346x459x392, L. Tuckerman's	5,000

Southfield.

Thompson-st., 248 ft. e. of Brook-st., h. and l., 23x98, G. McCartney's	$2,500

NEW-JERSEY.

Newark.

Harvey-st. and Mt. Pleasant-av., s. w. corner, 200x141x151	$10,500
Prince-st. and South Orange av., n. w. corner, 30x86x62	7,000

Belleville.

Main-st., e. s., adjoining Ab. Parcel's, fronting on Passaic River, 31x31	$3,000

Caldwell.

Indefinite plot, C. Harrison to B. Horkey, 6 84-100 acres	$307

Orange.

Lincoln-av., w. s., adjoining Condit's land, 100x192.6	$8,000

Hoboken.

Garden-st., w. s., 153 ft. n. of 8th-st., 14.4x100	$6,500
Marshall-st., e. s., 50 ft. s. of 4th-st., 25x100	525
Washington-st., e. s., 50 ft. s. of 6th-st., 25x100	9,500

Hudson City.

Clerk-av., e. s., lot No. 5, block No. 33, Wm. B. Ogden's map	$850
4th-st., lots Nos. 123 and 124, Hudson Land Association	3,000

Bergen.

Lot No. 7, Jeremiah Jackson's	$1,500

Union.

Humboldt-st., n. s. lot No. 532 North Hoboken	$611

North Bergen.

Bull's Ferry road, adjoining James Reilly's, 50x100	$700

Guttenberg.

Lot No. 576, block No. 16, map of Guttenberg, 60x50	$225

CITY REAL ESTATE.

W. H. FALCONER'S
REAL ESTATE OFFICE,
NO. 100 4TH-AV., NEAR 12TH-ST.
(Established 1853.)

All that is required for proper management of real estate attended to, and returns promptly made.

FOR SALE OR TO RENT—THE FIRST-class four-story high-stoop brick dwelling, with brown-stone trimmings, and private stable attached, No. 207 2d-av., southwest corner of 13th-st.; lot, 26x110; the house is in perfect order, complete with extra improvements and decorations, &c.; chandeliers, pier mirrors, &c.; 60 per cent. of purchase money can remain. For permits apply to

J. C. BAILEY,
No. 206 5th-st., near Bowery

FOR SALE—ON 46TH-ST., WITHIN 300 FEET of 5th-av., a small and elegant four-story brown-stone house, built and finished in the best manner, and in perfect order throughout. As the location is first class, and the house very desirable, we would call the attention to it of those in want of such a house. Apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

ADJOINING 5TH-AV. ABOUT 45TH-st.—Four-story, strictly modern, and first-class, well-built brown-stone dwelling, for sale at $39,000. Terms easy. V. K. STEVENSON & SON, No. 11 Pine-st.

ADJOINING JUNCTION OF BROADway with 7th-av., on 42d-st., desirable four-story brown-stone French-basement dwelling, 20x40, lot 50 feet; price very reasonable; terms easy; possession. Apply to V. K. STEVENSON & SON, No. 11 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—A FIRST-CLASS FOUR-STORY high-stoop brown-stone house, 25x65x98.9, on 24th-st., between Madison-square and 4th-av.; price $50,000. For further particulars inquire of
HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—A FIRST-CLASS HOUSE, three-story Philadelphia brick, with brown-stone trimmings, high basement, and stoop also brown-stone; location unexceptionable, near Central Park. Address No. 169 Fulton-st.

FOR SALE.—AN ELEGANT FOUR-STORY high-stoop brown-stone house in 46th-st., near 5th-av.; 25x65; lot full size; built by Robbins, and in splendid order. Address G. A. REES, 170 William-st.

FOR SALE—A THREE-STORY HIGH-STOOP brown-stone house on East 18th-st., 20x50x103.3; will be sold at a very reasonable price. For particulars inquire of HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—THE TWO HOUSES AND lot, southeast corner of Broome and Elm sts.; lot 26 9-12x117 feet, nearly equal to one lot and a quarter. It is on the crown of the street and some thirty feet above water mark, and presents a good show from Broadway.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—NOS. 686 AND 688 Lexington-av., two first-class four-story brown-stone houses, between 56th and 57th sts., in complete order, and having all the modern improvements. Can be seen by applying at No. 688. For terms apply to B. BLANCO, No. 13 South William-st.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—NO. 125 WEST 20th-st., a three-story brick house, with three-story extension, having all the modern improvements and in complete order; is now ready for occupancy, and can be seen from 10 to 3, without permit. For terms apply to B. BLANCO, No. 13 South William-st.

WASHINGTON'S BIRTHDAY.—Pleasure and Profit.—Spend the national holiday in examining the magnificent Prospect Park lots, to be sold by Johnson & Miller at auction WEDNESDAY, Feb. 23, at the Exchange. Read auction advertisement. Send for maps. Attend the sale.

BROOKLYN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—THE THREE-STORY AND Mansard roof brown stone house, No. 135 President-st., Brooklyn; house 22½ feet front and 48 feet deep; all modern conveniences and large billiard room on the fourth floor; neighborhood unexceptionable. Apply next door (No. 137) or to C. H. MARVIN, No. 49 Exchange-place, New-York.

BROOKLYN PROPERTY FOR SALE.—A first-class three-story brick house, high-stoop, brown-stone finish, basement, sub-cellar and extension; house 23x50; in perfect order, with all the modern conveniences; lot 23x145; garden and fruit; a very desirable location; very near all the ferries. Apply to WM. MORGAN, PLACE & CO., Nos. 60 William-st., New-York, and 45½ Broadway, Brooklyn, E. D.

TO LET ON BROOKLYN HEIGHTS—A large four-story brick dwellinghouse, containing twenty rooms, with water in each; all modern improvements, finely frescoed and in complete order, and thoroughly furnished; will be rented as a private residence or first-class boarding house; possession in April. WYCKOFF & LITTLE, Sole Agents, No. 151 Montague-st., Brooklyn, or 74 Cedar-st., New-York.

BROOKLYN PROPERTY.—THREE houses, price $23,000, mortgage $14,000, cash price; rented for $2,200; will exchange for New-York improved property; good house preferred. Inquire (principals only) of owners, BELL BROTHERS, No. 35 Union-square, (merchant tailors.)

FINE FURNISHED BROWN-STONE residence; best neighborhood, Brooklyn; price low. Owner at No. 143 East 23d-st., New-York.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

RUTHERFURD PARK,

N. J. The most beautiful, healthy and accessible suburb of New-York.

SUPERIOR BUILDING SITES
For Sale on Rutherfurd Heights,

100 feet above tide water, overlooking the Passaic River and valley, and equidistant from the Delaware and Lackawanna and Erie Railroads. Luxurious accommodations at all hours in 40 minutes,

AT LESS THAN OMNIBUS FARE.

H. A. BAKER, Civil Engineer at Rutherfurd Park, or GEO. E. WOODWARD, 191 Broadway, New-York.

SUNNY BROOK FARM FOR SALE—In Hyde Park, Dutchess County, 3½ miles from Poughkeepsie, N. Y., with a frontage of half a mile on Hudson River. A country seat not surpassed in variety and beauty of scenery and general attractiveness. It comprises 243 acres, and includes a charming vale, with a stream of water which furnishes ponds, falls, cascades and the accompaniments of rustic and flying bridges. The improvements are unusually extensive and complete, and include water power, machinery for threshing, winnowing, grinding, wood sawing, &c. Several fine building sites remain unappropriated. Price, $55,000. Stereoscopic views may be seen, and other particulars obtained, on application to
ALFRED E. BEACH,
Scientific American, No. 37 Park-row.

FOR SALE AT GREENWICH, CONN.—A gentleman's country seat, built in Italian villa style, having about fourteen rooms, grounds handsomely laid out, with fine shade trees, abundance of choice fruit, stable, carriage house and poultry yard; a fine well of purest water. The property commands a fine view of the Sound, is perfectly healthy, and is in close proximity to churches, schools and markets. This is very desirable for a family residence, and is in complete order for immediate occupation. Apply to FRANCIS TOMES, Jr., or S. H. GRANT, No. 194 Broadway.

ELIZABETH, N. J.—A FURNISHED house for sale; five minutes' walk from station; location unexceptionable, and in the highest part of the city; street paved and sewered; house in complete order; has twelve rooms and a bathroom and water closet; gas throughout, furnace, &c.; includes billiard table. Price, $17,000; or $14,000 unfurnished. Terms easy; possession immediately. Address D. M. WALBRIDGE, No. 25 Broad-st., New-York, or No. 108 West Jersey-st., Elizabeth.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—A DOUBLE house, 32x28, extension in rear, two-story and attic; garden plot about ½ acre; good barn, &c.; price $3,600. Aj house 26x30, extension 18x18, two-story and attic; garden plot about ½ acre; good barn; price $2,200. Also 60 acres of land, half tillable, balance pasture land; price $6,000. The foregoing property is situated on the line of the Central Railroad of New-Jersey, about an hour distant from New-York. For further particulars apply at No. 108 Water-st.

REAL ESTATE FOR EXCHANGE.—A first-class country residence, distant one hour from the City Hall, New-York, will be exchanged for merchandise or real estate in part; there is no incumbrance on the property; price thirty thousand dollars, ($30,000.) Apply from Tuesday to Saturday, 22d to 26th inst., inclusive, from 9 A. M. to 2 P. M.
GEORGE CANADAY, Astor House.

FARM FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE.—A fruit farm of 37 acres, near Hudson River; good house, barns, hennery, stock, utensils and furniture; 96 miles from New-York; 1½ miles from depot; location perfectly healthy; lovely views; good roads; near churches, schools, stores; will be sold at a bargain. Apply to P. A. WELCH, No. 40 Bank-st.

ORANGE, N. J.—FOR SALE, A NUMBER of beautiful residences, near the principal railroad depot, churches, market and business centre; beautifully located, and on high ground; ranging in price from $10,000 to $12,000. For particulars apply to
HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—NEW BRIGHTON, STATEN Island, ten minutes' walk from Sailors' Snug Harbor Landing, a fine large house, gas, hot and cold water, barn and outbuildings, garden and fruit trees, fine well, &c., with two acres of land. Apply to WM. A. COLLINS, No. 38 Pine-st.

ORANGE, N. J.—VILLAS, VILLA SITES and farms, a great variety, beautifully situated one hour from N. Y., for sale low. Also, country seats and houses to let for the season, or year, by BLACKWELL & SMITH, 243 Broadway, N. Y., 9 to 11 A. M.; Orange, corner Main and Cone sts., 1 to 5 P. M.

FOR SALE—A FARM OF ABOUT 220 ACRES of land, with a large mansion house and all necessary outbuildings in good repair, at South Dover, Dutchess County, New-York, about one mile from Harlem Railroad Depot. For further particulars apply to ALLEN & BROWN, No. 96 Broadway.

FOR SALE—IN YONKERS, A SHORT DIStance from the depot and overlooking the river, two newly-built houses, one large and one small; will be sold much below their value; possession immediately. Apply to J. ODELL, No. 19 Nassau-st., N. Y.

AT ELIZABETH, N. J.—DESCRIPTIVE catalogue of houses and country seats for 1870 now ready; sent free. Address or call on J. M. MEEKER, 223 Broad-st., Elizabeth, or 78 Cedar-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—A BEAUTIFUL COTTAGE house, two stories, six rooms, attic and cellar; also, a splendid lot on high ground; good neighborhood. Apply to S. D. CLARK, Franklin-st., Greenpoint.

HOBOKEN.—HOUSE AND LOT FOR SALE, No. 182 Bloomfield-st. Inquire at No. 223 West-st., New-York, or on the premises.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

TO LEASE FOR TWENTY-ONE years, with covenants for renewals, the plot of ground now occupied by the North Dutch Church, being 106 feet on Fulton-st., 106 feet on Ann-st. and 118 feet 6 inches on William-st. For terms apply at the office of the Treasurer of the Collegiate Reformed Dutch Church, Room No. 6, No. 192 Broadway.

THORNTON M. RODMAN—REAL Estate agent, No. 696 Broadway, offers for rent—

Store and apartments, No. 131 Waverley-place; have just been put in perfect order, painted and papered throughout, $850.

Third floor and attic, No. 127 Waverley-place, $300; store and apartments, No. 127 Waverley-place, possession May 1, $520.

House and rear building, No. 46 Hudson-st., to lease for a term of years, $4,000.

Beautiful country seat at Pleasantville, Westchester County; beautiful brook and perfectly healthy, $600.

TO LET—FROM 1ST MAY, 1870, THE STORE No. 5 State-st., now occupied as a flour store by Messrs. Isaac H. Reed & Co.; also, the dwelling house with twelve lots of land lying between Avenue B and the East River, and being the entire front on that river between 82d and 83d sts., the house is supplied with gas and Croton water, has twenty-four rooms in it, and is now occupied by the Presbyterian Woman's Aid Society. Apply at No. 32 East 10th-st., to GEO. JONES.

VERY DESIRABLE PROPERTY TO LEASE FOR A TERM OF 10 OR 20 YEARS.—A plot of ground on Washington-st., between Franklin and Harrison sts., 60x80 feet, with an L on Harrison-st. 21x75 feet. The Harrison-st. lot contains a three-story brick building.

A plot of ground on West and Washington sts., between Morton and Leroy sts., 75 feet on each street; depth of plot, 316 feet. Also, the bulkhead and water rights. For terms apply to FREDERICK CLARKSON, No. 54 Wall-st.

STORES AND WHARF AT BROOKlyn to rent from 1st May next.—Five substantial brick stores, each 26¼ by 75 feet, corner Pearl and John sts., and the wharf from Pearl to Jay-st., together or separately, suitable for storage or manufacturing purposes. Apply to SAML. L. MITCHILL, No. 30 Broadway.

TO LET.—A SOCIETY OF GENTLEMEN occupying a centrally situated and conveniently furnished hall, are willing to let the same to other similar societies, two or three evenings in the week, at a reasonable rate. Apply personally, or by letter, to G. W. BROWN, No. 111 Front-st.

WALL AND PINE-ST. OFFICES TO let.—Spacious and light offices in the marble-front building Nos. 59 and 61 Pine-st., communicating with No. 36 Wall-st. Apply to R. D. McEWEN,
No. 59 Pine-st., third floor.

BROADWAY.—TO LET, THE LARGE MARble store and basement, Nos. 594 and 596 Broadway, 56x200, running through to Crosby-st., well lighted. Apply to A. RAYMOND, No. 123 Fulton-st.

TO LET OR LEASE—SEPARATE OR together, No. 751 Broadway, near 8th-st., 27x100; No. 4 Clinton-place, in rear of above, 25x100. Apply to E. A. MORRISON, No. 827 Broadway.

OFFICE TO LET.—TWO FRONT ROOMS on the second floor of No. 2 New Chambers-st. Inquire on the premises of LEXOW & VOIGT, or of W. L. CONKLIN, No. 18 4th-av.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

TO LET OR LEASE—THE LARGE BUILDing and lot No. [illegible], [illegible] feet east of Broadway; lot [illegible], with light the whole breadth on an alley; hardly anything so suitable for manufacturing or any business where much light is wanted; it is very roomy, and is a very desirable dwelling and is in good order; to lease five, ten, or twenty years in the regular way, or on a ground rent. Inquire of
HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

TO LET—THE LARGE IRON BUILDING, [illegible]x100, five stories high, Nos. 488, 490 and 492 Broadway, corner of Broome-st., now occupied by Messrs. E. V. Haughwout & Co. Apply on the premises or to A. L. ELY, No. 22 Pine-st. Messrs. E. V. Haughwout & Co. will remove to No. 686 Broadway before May 1.

DWELLINGS TO LET.

TO LET FURNISHED—TO A SMALL family, without children, for four or six months from May 1, a three-story and basement house, one block from Union-square; references must be unexceptionable. Address W. F. M., Room No. 8, No. 50 Wall-st.

AT NEW-BRIGHTON, HAMILTON PARK—TO RENT—Three first-class brick villas, adapted for Winter and Summer; one furnished; gas, water, &c.; stables; fruit and vegetable gardens; thirty-five minutes' of Wall-st. C. K. HAMILTON, No. 26½ Broadway.

MADISON, N. J.—TO RENT, FURNISHED, house of 11 rooms, nearly new; five minutes from station; in excellent neighborhood; rent $700, with immediate possession, or would sell house for $5,000. Apply to F. TOMES, Jr., or S. H. GRANT, No. 194 Broadway.

TO LET—THE THREE-STORY BRICK house, No. 153 East 30th-st., with all modern improvements, between 3d and Lexington avs. For terms and permit inquire of G. G. YVELIN, No. 206 Fulton-st.

A PHYSICIAN'S OFFICE ON PARLOR floor of high-stoop house No. 45 West 26th-st.; possession immediately or May 1; if desired the house will be rented for a dwelling. Apply from 2 to 4 P. M.

TO LET, FURNISHED—FIRST-CLASS four-story brown-stone house, No. 4 West 47th-st.; a most desirable location. For terms inquire on the premises. Also to let, stable No. 21 West 44th-st.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

VALUABLE BUSINESS PROPERTY ON SOUTHWEST CORNER GRAND AND GREENE STS. AT AUCTION.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO. will sell at auction, on THURSDAY, Feb. 24, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, 111 Broadway:

GRAND-ST.—The two lots of land, situate on the southwest corner of Grand and Greene sts., and known as Nos. 85 and 87 Grand-st., and Nos. 33 and 35 Greene-st. The improvements consist of a four-story brick store, in perfect order, on the corner, a three-story brick house adjoining on Grand-st., and two three-story brick houses on Greene-st. This property is one of the best business locations in the City, is opposite the elegant new stores of Appletons, and from the character of the improvements now contemplated will soon be required for wholesale business purposes. Lots together 50 feet 5 inches on Grand-st., by 96 feet 1¼ inches on Greene-st.

Maps at the office of the auctioneers, No. 7 Pine-st.

MORRIS WILKINS, Auctioneer.

MANUFACTURING PROPERTY Nos. 512 and 514 East 17th-st. at auction.

E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction, on THURSDAY, Feb. 24, 1870, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, (Trinity Building,) New-York:

EAST 17TH-ST.—The valuable plot of ground, with brick factory thereon, known as Nos. 512 and 514 East 17th-st., south side, between Avenues A and B; building is four stories, 45.9x50 feet, with engine, boiler, &c.; on rear of lot is a two-story brick stable; plot 45.9x92 feet.

Sixty per cent. may remain on bond and mortgage for a term of years.

Maps, &c., at the auctioneers' office, No. 3 Pine-st., New-York.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

VALUABLE PROPERTY ON 28TH-ST., BY ORDER OF THE HEIRS OF ISABELLA M. COCHRANE, DECEASED:

ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO. will sell at auction, on WEDNESDAY, Feb. 23, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway.

WEST 28TH-ST.—The seven lots of land, with the three and four-story brick houses on the front and two-story brick houses on the rear, situate on the south side of 28th-st., between 10th and 11th avs., Nos. 516 to 528 inclusive. The lots are from 19 to 25 feet front and rear, by half the block in depth.

Full particulars at the office of the auctioneer.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

HOUSE AND LOT NO. 60 WEST 46TH-ST. AT AUCTION.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO. will sell at auction on THURSDAY, Feb. 24, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, 111 Broadway.

WEST 46TH-ST.—The four-story high-stoop brown-stone-front house and lot situate on the south side of West 46th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., and known as No. 60. The house is about 60 feet deep, contains all the modern improvements, and is in good order; mirrors, cornices and chandeliers are sold with the house. Possession May 1, 1870. Lot 20x100.5 feet.

Maps with full particulars at No. 7 Pine-st.

EXECUTOR'S SALE OF VALUABLE Real Estate.—Will be sold at auction on TUESDAY, March 8, at 1 o'clock P. M., on the premises of the late William Shannon, deceased, at Union, opposite the tollgate on the Morris and Essex turnpike road, the real estate consisting of a good house and barn and about eight acres of choice land; one plot, containing nearly five acres, having a front of some 500 feet on the turnpike road, and has a fine building site. The property is two miles from Milburn Station, and one mile from Springfield. Terms made known on the day of sale. Conveyances will be at the Milburn Station to meet the 11:40 train from Barclay-st. Ferry, to convey persons to the sale and return.
HIRAM RAYNOR, Executor, No. 76 Bowery.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

VALUABLE PROPERTY BY ORder of heirs of William Barnes, Jr.—ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO. will sell at auction on WEDNESDAY, Feb. 23, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway:

BANK-ST. No. 136—Two-story and attic brick house.

CHRISTOPHER-ST. Nos. 41 and 43—2 two-story and attic brick houses.

WEST 29TH-ST. Nos. 432 and 434—2 three-story brick houses,

WEST 26TH-ST.—2 lots south side, 300 feet west of 9th-av. Maps at office of auctioneers.

RARE CHANCE FOR INVESTMENT—Auction sale, March 16, 1870, at 2 o'clock P. M.—The entire GROTON SOAPSTONE QUARRY, lands, mills, machinery, &c., in complete running order. For bill of particulars, address J. F. WOOD, No. 32 Pemberton-square, Boston, Mass.

REMEMBER AUCTION SALE OF 165 acre farm near Princeton; will be sold to highest bidder. Get printed description of JAQUES, No. 208 Broadway.

AUCTION SALES.

STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA,
COLUMBIA, Jan. 26, 1870.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVING BEEN appointed Receiver of the Laurens Railroad Company, in the said State, and having duly qualified for said office, Notice is hereby given that pursuant to orders heretofore passed in the Court of Common Pleas for Laurens County, in the said State, I will sell to the highest bidder at public auction the property of the said Laurens Railroad Company described as follows: The Railroad of the said Company, running from Newberry Village to Laurensville, including the road bed, right of way and lands occupied by or belonging to the said Company, together with the several superstructures and tracks thereon and all rails and other materials used on the same, and all and singular the several bridges, viaducts, culverts, fences, depot grounds and buildings thereon, station houses, workshops, engines, tenders, cars, tools, materials and machinery, equipments and appurtenances of every kind, and all the stock subscribed for in the said Company and all other property belonging, appertaining to or in any manner connected with, or forming a part of, the said Laurens Railroad Company, and all franchises, rights and privileges of the said Laurens Railroad Company of, in, to or concerning the same. And upon such sale all equity of redemption in the said premises shall be forever barred and absolutely foreclosed. The said sale shall take place at the State House, in the City of Columbia, South Carolina, at 12 o'clock M., on the 30th day of March, in the present year, on the following terms, that is to say, $42,000 cash, and the residue in six per cent. bonds of the State of South Carolina, at par, or in private bonds, payable in one, two and three years, bearing interest at the rate of seven per cent. per annum, payable semi-annually, with assured personal security and mortgage of the premises.
GEORGE W. WATERMAN,
Receiver Laurens Railroad Company.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer—Salesrooms, No. 95 Chambers and No. 77 Reade sts.; Art Galleries, Nos. 817 and 819 Broadway.

AUCTION SALE—BY HENRY H. LEEDS & MINER—On THURSDAY, Feb. 24, at 10½ o'clock, at the private residence No. 21 East 4th-st., between Lafayette-place and Bowery:

GENTEEL HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE—Consisting of Brussels and ingrain carpets, black-walnut suites, in green reps, mahogany tete-a-tetes, black-walnut bookstands, crimson reps lambrekins, lace window curtains, black-walnut marble-top centre tables, gilt-frame French-plate pier mirrors, extension table, &c.; chairs, mahogany lounges, cottage suites, carved black-walnut bedsteads, dressing bureaus, washstands, pillows, bolsters, mattresses, &c.; stair carpets and rods, china, crockery, glassware, silver-plated ware, kitchen utensils, &c.

ARCH. JOHNSTON, Auctioneer—Office and Salesrooms, No. 37 Nassau-st., opposite the Post Office.

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE AT the private residence No. 228 West 37th-st., between 7th and 8th avs.

The great auction house of JOHNSTON & VAN TASSELL will sell on WEDNESDAY, 23d, at 10½ o'clock, at the private residence No. 228 West 37th-st., a large assortment of genteel household furniture, parlor suites, mirrors, carpets, oilcloth, rosewood piano, brocatel and lace curtains, shades, bedroom suites, wardrobes, dressing bureaus, washstands, feather beds, hair mattresses, bolsters and pillows, quilts, sheets, pillow cases, &c. Sale to commence with the kitchen furniture.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

AUCTION SALE.—BY HENRY H. LEEDS & MINER.—GRAND SALE OF PIANOS AND ORGANS, TO CLOSE ACCOUNTS.

On FRIDAY, 25th February, at 11 o'clock, at our salesrooms, Nos. 95 Chambers and 77 Reade sts., consisting of grand, square and upright PIANOS, by CHICKERING, BARMORE, BAUER & CO., NEWMAN, and other celebrated makers, and FIFTEEN ORGANS, by ALEXANDRE, OF PARIS, all to be sold without reserve, and can be seen as above on day before sale. Also, about twenty Sewing Machines.

JOHN H. DRAPER & CO., Auctioneers.

THE DELAWARE, LACKAWANNA and Western Railroad Company will sell
80,000 TONS SCRANTON COAL,
at public auction, on WEDNESDAY, Feb. 23, at 12 o'clock noon, at No. 26 Exchange-place.
SAMUEL SLOAN, President.

EDWARD M. BROWN, Auctioneer.

BY T. R. MINTURN, BROWN & CO.—WEDNESDAY, Feb. 23, at 11½ o'clock, on Pier No. 7 East River:
3,213 boxes fresh Sicily Oranges, part Mountain.
1,027 boxes fresh Lemons.
Cargo bark *Daniel Draper*, from Palermo.

FINANCIAL.

VERMILYE & CO. BANKERS,

16 and 18 Nassau-st., New-York.

DEALERS IN ALL ISSUES OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES AND IN GOLD AND GOLD COUPONS.

CLOSING PRICES.
NEW-YORK, Feb. 21, 1870—3 P. M.

	Buy	Sell.		Buy	Sell.
Registered, 1881	117¾	118	5-20 Coupon, '67.	113⅛	113⅜
Coupon, 1881	117¾	118	5-20 Coupon, '68.	113⅛	113⅜
5-20 Regis., 1862.	114	114½	10-40 Regis	109⅛	109⅜
5-20 Coupon, '62.	115⅛	115⅜	10-40 Coupon	112⅛	112⅜
5-20 Coupon, '64.	114⅜	114⅝	Gold	119	119⅛
5-20 Coupon, '65.	114⅛	114⅜	U. S. Cur. Pac.	111⅛	111⅜
5-20 Coupon, '65, Jan. and July.	113⅛	113⅜			

BUY AND SELL ON COMMISSION
RAILWAY STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD,
MAKING LIBERAL ADVANCES.
INTEREST ON DEPOSITS.

THE NATIONAL TRUST COMPANY.

OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK,
NO. 336 BROADWAY.

CAPITAL - $1,000,000

PAYS 4 PER CENT. INTEREST ON DEPOSITS SUBJECT TO CHECK AT SIGHT.

PAYS 5 PER CET. INTEREST ON SPECIAL DEPOSITS FOR SIX MONTHS OR LONGER.

THE COMPANY IS A LEGAL DEPOSITORY FOR MONEYS PAID INTO COURT, AND RECEIVES MONEYS IN TRUST.

DARIUS R. MANGAM, President.
B. L. SOLOMON, First Vice-President.
BENJ. F. BANCROFT, Second Vice-President.
JAMES MERRELL, Secretary.

SOUTHERN CENTRAL RAILROAD

OF NEW-YORK.

FIRST MORTGAGE

THIRTY-YEAR SEVEN PER CENT.
CONVERTIBLE SINKING FUND BONDS.
FOR SALE BY

VERMILYE & CO.,
BANKERS,
NOS. 16 AND 18 NASSAU-ST., NEW-YORK.

BANKING HOUSE OF
Geo. Opdyke & Co
25 NASSAU ST
CORNER OF CEDAR ST.

FOUR PER CENT. interest allowed on current accounts, subject to check at sight.

PRIME INVESTMENTS for trust and other funds always on hand.

INVESTMENT ORDERS promptly executed for Governments, Gold, Bonds and other Securities.

COLLECTIONS WANTED ON CHICAGO, KEOKUK, DES MOINES, IOWA CITY, ST. JOSEPH, and other points in the Western States.

MUNROE & CO.,
AMERICAN BANKERS,
NO. 7 RUE SCRIBE, PARIS.

JOHN MUNROE & CO.,
NO. 8 WALL-ST.,
New-York,

Issue Circular Letters of Credit for Travelers in all parts of Europe, &c. Exchange on Paris.

WOODHULL, CLAFLIN & CO.,
(MRS. V. C. WOODHULL. MRS. T. C. CLAFLIN.)
BANKERS AND BROKERS,
NO. 44 BROAD-ST., NEW-YORK,

Buy and sell Gold, Government Bonds and Securities; Railway, Mining and Oil Stocks and Bonds; Bonds of any State, county or city, and will make liberal advances on same; will make collections on and issue certificates of deposit available in all parts of the Union. Will promptly attend to all mail or telegraphic communications.

Interest allowed on daily balances of depositors.

PRINCIPAL AND INTEREST PAYABLE IN GOLD.

We offer for sale on favorable terms
THE FIRST MORTGAGE EIGHT PER CENT. BONDS
of the
SELMA, MARION AND MEMPHIS RAILROAD CO.,
Indorsed by the State of Alabama.

These bonds are issued upon each section of the road only as the same is completed and in successful operation as a first-class road.

The State indorsement can only be obtained by full compliance with these terms. The provisions of the law on this point are of the most stringent character.
HENRY CLEWS & CO.,
Bankers,
No. 32 Wall-st.

AUGUST BELMONT & CO.,
BANKERS, NO. 50 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK,
ISSUE CIRCULAR LETTERS OF CREDIT
for travelers' use, available in all parts of Europe, through the
MESSRS. DE ROTHSCHILD,
OF PARIS, LONDON, FRANKFORT-ON-THE-MAIN, VIENNA AND THEIR CORRESPONDENTS.
Also, make telegraphic transfers of money on
CALIFORNIA, EUROPE AND HAVANA.

DREXEL, WINTHROP & CO.,
NO. 18 WALL-ST.,
Issue letters of credit for
TRAVELERS,
Available in all the principal cities of Europe, through
DREXEL, HARJES & CO.,
NO. 3 RUE SCRIBE,
PARIS.

BOWLES BROTHERS & CO.,
BANKERS.

Paris, No. 12 Rue de la Paix; New-York, No. 19 William-st.; Boston, No. 76 State-st.

Issue bills on Paris and the Union Bank of London in sums to suit; also circular letters of credit for travelers, available throughout the world. Letters to their care for travelers registered on receipt and delivery.

Agents for the *Times* in Europe.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
issue COMMERCIAL and TRAVELERS' CREDITS
AVAILABLE in all PARTS of the WORLD.

NOTICE.

OFFICE OF THE COUNTY CLERK,
LEAVENWORTH COUNTY, KANSAS,
LEAVENWORTH CITY, Feb. 15, 1870.
KANSAS PACIFIC RAILWAY.
SALE OF STOCK.

Pursuant to a resolution of the Board of County Commissioners, passed Feb. 7, 1870, sealed proposals will be received at this office up to March 21, 1870, at 12 o'clock noon, for the purchase of twenty-five hundred shares ($250,000) of the capital stock of the Kansas Pacific Railway, (late Union Pacific Railway, Eastern Division.) Payment to be made in cash or indebtedness of Leavenworth County, and bidders will specify in which.

The Board reserves the right to reject all bids.

The successful bidder will be required to deposit ten per cent. of his bid on the day the award is made, and to complete his purchase within thirty days thereafter.

By order of the Board.
OLIVER DIEFENDORF, County Clerk.

STOCKHOLDERS' MEETING.

OFFICE OF THE COLUMBUS, CHICAGO AND INDIANA CENTRAL RAILWAY COMPANY,
COLUMBUS, Ohio, Feb. 18, 1870.

A meeting of the stockholders of the Columbus, Chicago and Indiana Central Railway Company will be held at the Office of the Company, in the City of Columbus, Ohio, on THURSDAY, the 10th day of March, 1870, between the hours of 10 A. M. and 2 P. M., to approve or reject a contract with the Pittsburg, Cincinnati and St. Louis Railway Company and the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, and for such other business as may come before the meeting.

The books for the transfer of the capital stock of the Company will be closed in Columbus, Ohio, and New-York City, at 2 o'clock P. M., March 1, 1870, and remain closed until the morning of March 11, 1870.

By order of the Board of Directors.
GORDON MOODIE, Secretary.

A STOCKHOLDERS' MEETING OF the Dover Iron and Rivet Company will be held at the office of the Company, No. 17 Nassau-st., New-York, on the 26 day of March, 1870, at 3 o'clock P. M., for the purpose of increasing the capital stock to $50,000.

NEW-YORK, Feb. 7, 1870.
JOHN T. POPE, Trustee.
G. M. THOMPSON, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, Feb. 19, 1870.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE Stockholders of the Sherbrooke Gold Mining Company of Nova Scotia, for the election of Trustees, will be held at the office of the Company, No. 80 Cliff-st., on WEDNESDAY, the 2d day of March next, at 12 o'clock M. By order, H. CUNNINGHAM, Secretary.

FINANCIAL.

TEN PER CENT. BONDS
OF
MONROE AND MARION COUNTIES, MISSOURI.

Interest payable semi-annually in the City of New-York, free of tax.

Principal Payable from 13 to 20 years in the City of New-York. Issued in strict accordance with the laws. Debt of these counties less than $300,000 each, with taxable wealth from five to eight million dollars ($8,000,000.)

We offer these bonds for sale on favorable terms, recommend them with confidence, and will furnish circulars and pamphlets relating thereto.

TANNER & CO.,
Bankers, No. 49 Wall-st.,
New-York.

THE KANSAS PACIFIC RAILWAY

SEVEN PER CENT. GOLD LOAN.

The Agents of this Loan have to announce that they have only on hand $600,000 of the $6,500,000 Gold Land Grant Bonds,

which they offer at the original price

The work on the road has been rapidly pushed forward, 50 miles having been built since the loan was offered. This makes the whole line 455 miles. It is graded to the 487th mile post west from Kansas City.

This loan is a mortgage upon the whole line. Upon the extension to Denver City it is a first mortgage.

The Kansas Pacific Railway

Is Now in Successful Operation for 455 Miles,

and its business for 1869 shows a degree of unexpected prosperity. The following is a summary:

Earnings from freight	$1,500,419 27
Earnings from passengers and mail	717,521 19
Earnings from miscellaneous sources	7,909 65
Total	$2,225,850 11
Total expenses	1,386,180 02
Net earnings	$839,670 09

The vast land grant and the rapid sales of the lands to settlers give the bond additional value. Out of its Kansas lands the Company in 1869 sold 382,745 acres of lands for $1,129,042 57, at an average price of $2 95 per acre. Part of this sum was in notes and obligations, so that from land sales alone the Company really earned in money $246,950 22.

The aggregate receipts of the year's business are as follows:

Railway earnings (net)	$839,670 09
Profit from lands (net)	246,950 22
Total	$1,086,620 31

The agents will furnish maps, circulars and pamphlets on application, and give all information. They recommend this bond as an especially good security for insurance and trust companies. Address

DABNEY, MORGAN & CO.,
No. 53 EXCHANGE-PLACE.
M. K. JESUP & COMP'Y,
No. 12 PINE-ST., N. Y.

$1,000,000
LOUISVILLE & NASHVILLE RAILROAD

FIRST MORTGAGE 7 PER CENT. BONDS
FOR SALE AT 87½ AND INTEREST.
LENGTH OF ROAD 390 MILES.

The road is completed and fully equipped at an actual cost of over

$16,000,000,

and has been paying dividends of 7 and 8 per cent. for the past eight years.

$1,200,000 OF THESE BONDS HAVE ALREADY BEEN NEGOTIATED, (ONE PARTY TAKING $500,000 FOR A PERMANENT INVESTMENT,) AND WE HAVE BUT $1,000,000 ON HAND, WHICH WE OFFER TO INVESTORS AS IN ALL RESPECTS A FIRST-CLASS SECURITY.

J. B. ALEXANDER, No. 19 Nassau-st.,
JOHN J. CISCO & SON, No. 59 Wall-st.,
DREXEL, WINTHROP & CO., No. 18 Wall-st.

GLENDINNING, DAVIS & AMORY,
BANKERS AND BROKERS,
No. 17 Wall-st., New-York,
AND
GLENDINNING, DAVIS & CO.,
PHILADELPHIA.

Receive deposits subject to check, allow interest on standing and temporary balances, and make collections on all accessible points. Gold, stocks and bonds bought and sold strictly on commission.

UNITED STATES TREASURY,
NEW-YORK, Feb. 21, 1870.

I will, on WEDNESDAY, Feb. 23, receive bids for ONE MILLION DOLLARS OF GOLD; and on THURSDAY, Feb. 24, offers of ONE MILLION DOLLARS OF BONDS, in accordance with regulations heretofore observed. A certified check for five per cent. of a bid or offer must be deposited therewith. Further particulars can be had at this office.
CHARLES J. FOLGER,
Assistant Treasurer United States.

EIGHT PER CENT. GOLD

FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS
OF THE ISSUE OF
$1,500,000
BY THE
ST. JOSEPH AND DENVER CITY R. R. CO.,

in denominations of $1,000 and $500, coupon or registered, with interest at Eight per cent. per annum, payable 15th February and August, in Gold, free of United States taxes, in New-York or Europe. The bonds have thirty years to run, payable in New-York in Gold. Trustees, Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, of New-York. The mortgage which secures these bonds is at the rate of $13,500 per mile; covers a completed road for every bond issued, and is a first and only mortgage. This line connecting St. Joseph with Fort Kearney will make a short and through route to California.

The Company have a Capital Stock of	$10,000,000
And a Grant of Land from Congress of 1,600,000 acres, valued at the lowest estimate at	4,000,000
First Mortgage Bonds	1,500,000
Total	$15,500,000

Length of road, 271 miles; price, 97½ and accrued interest. Can be obtained from the undersigned. Also pamphlets, maps and information relating thereto. These bonds being so well secured and yielding a large income, are desirable to parties seeking safe and lucrative investments.

W. P. CONVERSE & CO., Com'l Agents,
No. 54 Pine-st., New-York.
TANNER & CO., Fiscal Agents,
No. 49 Wall-st., New-York.

CENTRAL COAL MINING AND MANUFACTURING CO.,
NOS. 15 AND 17 TRINITY BUILDING,
NEW-YORK, Feb. 21, 1870.

A GENERAL MEETING OF THE STOCKHOLDERS of the Central Coal Mining and Manufacturing Company will be held at the office of the Company, in New-York, on TUESDAY, the 8th day of March, 1870, at 12 o'clock, noon, for the purpose of considering the question of a sale of the property of the Company to the Maryland Coal Company, and for the transaction of such other business as shall be brought before the meeting.

The transfer books will be closed from Feb. 26 to March 8, 1870, inclusive.

By order of the Board.
H. CONRAD, President.
F. P. WHITE, Secretary.

DELAWARE, LACKAWANNA AND WESTERN RAILROAD COMPANY.
GENERAL OFFICE, NO. 26 EXCHANGE-PLACE,
NEW-YORK, Feb. 2, 1870.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR OFficers and Managers of this Company for the ensuing year will be held at this office on TUESDAY, the 22d day of February inst., at 10½ o'clock A. M.

The polls will be open between 10½ and 11 o'clock A. M.

The transfer books will be closed from the evening of the 2d inst. until the morning of the 23d inst.

By order of the Board of Managers,
CHARLES E. CARRYL, Secretary.

FINANCIAL.

SEVEN PER CENT.
GOLD BONDS
AT 95,
FREE OF GOVERNMENT TAX,
ISSUED BY THE
Burlington, Cedar Rapids and Minnesota R. R. Co.,
FIRST MORTGAGE AND CONVERTIBLE, AND PROTECTED BY A
LIBERAL SINKING FUND.
INTEREST PAYABLE IN COIN AT NEW-YORK OR LONDON.
PRINCIPAL PAYABLE IN COIN IN 50 YEARS.

TRUSTEES.

J. EDGAR THOMSON, President Pennsylvania Railroad Company.

CHAS. L. FROST, President, Toledo, Peoria and Warsaw Railroad Company.

THESE BONDS, AT PRESENT PRICE OF GOLD, YIELD OVER 9 PER CENT. INTEREST, AND AS AN INVESTMENT THEY ARE FULLY AS SECURE AS UNITED STATES 5-20s, WHICH NOW ONLY PAY 6¼ PER CENT. IN CURRENCY.

HENRY CLEWS & CO.,
BANKERS, NO. 32 WALL-ST.

MACOUPIN COUNTY
10 PER CENT. BONDS.
HOWES & MACY, BANKERS,
NO. 30 WALL-ST.,

Offer for sale at par and accrued interest Bonds of Macoupin County, Ill., issued for the building of a court house, bearing interest at the rate of 10 per cent. per annum, (being the lawful rate of the State of Illinois.)

COUPONS PAYABLE SEMI-ANNUALLY,
ON THE 1ST OF APRIL AND OCTOBER IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.

These bonds are regarded as first-class in every respect, and very desirable for investors.

J. M. WEITH & ARENTS,
NO. 9 NEW-ST.,

Offer to capitalists and other parties desirous of making investments the following line of desirable Southern securities:

New-Orleans and Jackson First Mortgage 8 per cent. bonds.
Mobile and Ohio First Mortgage 8 per cent. bonds.
Mobile and Ohio 8 per cent. interest bonds.
Macon and Brunswick First Mortgage 7 per cent. bonds, ind. by State of Georgia.
Memphis and Charleston 7 per cent. bonds.
Mississippi and Tennessee 8 per cent. Consolidated bonds.
Greenville and Columbia 7 per cent. bonds, guaranteed by State of South Carolina.
Orange, Alexandria and Manassas First Mortgage 7 per cent. bonds.
Louisiana Levee 8 per cent. bonds.
Memphis City 6 per cent. bonds.

OFFICE OF THE STERLING FIRE INSURANCE CO.,
NO. 155 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Feb. 9, 1870.

AT A MEETING OF THE DIRECTORS, held this day, a Dividend was declared of Five per Cent. and Government tax, payable on and after the 11th instant.
A. L. SOULARD, Secretary.

NOTICE.—THE ANNUAL MEETING OF the stockholders of the Locomotive Engine Safety Truck Company will be held at their office, No. 46 Cortlandt-st., New-York, on TUESDAY, March 8, at 12 M., for the transaction of such business as may come before them.
MILLER F. MOORE, Secretary.

DIVIDENDS.

THIRTY-SEVENTH DIVIDEND.

WASHINGTON
INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 172 BROADWAY.

NEW-YORK, Feb. 7, 1870.

CASH CAPITAL,	$400,000 00
CASH ASSETS, Feb. 1, 1870,	805,697 92
UNPAID LOSSES,	4,300 00

A DIVIDEND OF (8) EIGHT PER CENT. IS THIS DAY DECLARED, PAYABLE ON DEMAND IN CASH TO STOCKHOLDERS.

Also, An Interest Dividend of (6) SIX per cent. on outstanding Scrip payable First of April, in Cash.

Also, A Scrip Dividend of (50) FIFTY per cent. on the earned premiums of Policies entitled to participate in the profits for the year ending 31st January, 1870. The Scrip will be ready for delivery on and after the First of April next.

The remaining (50) FIFTY per cent. of the Scrip of 1863 will be redeemed on the First of April next, from which date interest thereon will cease.

GEO. C. SATTERLEE, President.
HENRY WESTON, Vice-President.
WM. K. LOTHROP, Secretary.
WM. A. SCOTT, Assistant Secretary.

PHILADELPHIA AND READING RAILROAD COMPANY,
OFFICE NO. 227 SOUTH 4TH-ST.,
PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 22, 1869.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.

The transfer books of this Company will be closed on FRIDAY, the 31st inst., and reopened on TUESDAY, Jan. 11, 1870.

A Dividend of Five per Cent. has been declared on the preferred and common stock, clear of national and State taxes, payable in cash on and after Jan. 17, 1870, to the holders thereof, as they shall stand registered on the books of the Company on the 31st inst.

All payable at this office. All orders for dividends must be witnessed and stamped.
S. BRADFORD, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE ADAMS EXPRESS COMPANY,
NO. 59 BROADWAY,
NEW-YORK, Feb. 10, 1870.

THE MANAGERS OF THIS COMPAny have this day declared a Dividend of Two (2) Dollars per share, payable on the 15th March, proximo, to stockholders of record at the closing of the transfer books.

The transfer books will be closed at 2 P. M. Feb. 28, and opened on the morning of 16th March.
J. C. BABCOCK, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF PRESTON COAL AND IMPROVEMENT CO.,
PHILADELPHIA, NO. 326 WALNUT-ST.,
Feb. 16, 1870.

AT A MEETING OF THE BOARD of Directors, held this day, a dividend of seventy-five cents a share was declared, payable upon the 1st of March.

The transfer books will be closed on the 24th proximo.
JNO. H. WIESTLING, Treasurer.

SAVINGS BANKS.

CITIZENS' SAVINGS BANK.
No. 58 Bowery, corner of Canal-st.
Six per cent. from $5 to $5,000.
Assets, $5,931,230 59.

Open every day from 10 to 3, and on Mondays and Saturdays 10 A. M. to 7 P. M.

Interest dated from the 1st of each month.

UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK.
Nos. 396 and 398 Canal-st., corner Laight-st.
SIX PER CENT. interest on $5 to $5,000.
ASSETS, $7,099,448 09.

N. J. HAINES,
W. S. WHITLOCK,
Vice-Presidents.
JOHN McLEAN, President.
G. S. CHAPIN, Treasurer.
T. S. ARMOUR, Secretary.

NEW-YORK SAVINGS BANK,
8TH-AV., CORNER OF 14TH-ST.

SIX PER CENT. interest paid on all sums from $5 to $5,000. Deposits made on or before March 1, will draw interest from March 1.

ASSETS.......$1,657,397 31 | SURPLUS.....$139,034 77

REWARDS.

$5,000 REWARD.

The undersigned, having been advised of the loss in London of the following Bank of England notes, the payment of which has been stopped, viz.:

Eight of £1,000 each, dated Oct. 28, 1868, Nos. 82,305, 82,306, 82,307, 82,308, 82,542, 82,543, 82,544, 82,545.

One of £500, dated Nov. 27, 1868, No. 90,383.

Three of £300 each, dated July 12, 1869, Nos. 22,418, 20,991, 20,992.

One of £200, dated Aug. 11, 1869, No. 29,713.

One of £100, dated Sept. 10, 1869, No. 66,698.

Four of £50 each, dated Dec. 9, 1869, Nos. 26,313, 16,836 31,571, 13,163.

Two of £20 each, dated Dec. 8, 1869, Nos. 99,255, 92,140.

One of £10, dated Oct. 6, 1869, No. 60,634.

Will pay the above reward for the return to them of said notes, or proportionately for any part thereof.
HOWLAND & ASPINWALL,
Nos. 54 and 55 South-st.

DRY GOODS.

NAPOLEON III
EMPEREUR

DRESS GOODS.

ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.
Will exhibit on MONDAY, Feb. 21, a choice selection of the latest style
SPRING DRESS GOODS
now opening, and to which additions will be made on the arrival of every steamer.

BROADWAY, CORNER 19TH-ST.

OPENING OF
SPRING HOSIERY.

ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.
will offer on MONDAY, Feb. 21, their
SPRING IMPORTATION OF HOSIERY.
LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S FANCY SILK, COTTON AND LISLE THREAD HOSE.
REAL BALBRIGGAN, ENGLISH AND FRENCH HOSE, in Cotton and Lisle Thread, Plain and Openworked.
LADIES' AND MISSES' UNDERGARMENTS, in new shapes.
GENTLEMEN'S HALF HOSE, in Silk, Lisle Thread, Linen, Cotton and Merino.
FANCY HALF HOSE in great variety.
REAL BALBRIGGAN, FRENCH AND ENGLISH HALF HOSE.
GENTS' UNDERGARMENTS, in every description.

BROADWAY, CORNER 19TH-ST.

HOUSEKEEPING,
WHITE GOODS, &c.

ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.
WILL OPEN ON MONDAY, FEB. 21, THEIR SPRING IMPORTATION OF
4-4 FAMILY LINENS,
SHEETING LINENS,
PILLOW-CASE LINENS,
DAMASK TABLE CLOTHS AND NAPKINS,
LINEN DAMASKS,
HUCK AND DAMASK TOWELS,
FANCY CHECK AND STRIPED NAINSOOK,
TUCKED MUSLIN, FOR DRESSES AND SKIRTS,
ENGLISH PERCALES AND LONG CLOTHS,
FRENCH DRESS MULLS AND CAMBRICS,
LIGHT AND HEAVY MAKES IN FRENCH NAINSOOKS,
ALL THE POPULAR MAKES IN SHIRTING AND SHEETING MUSLINS,
WHITE GOODS, &c., &c.

BROADWAY, CORNER 19TH-ST.

CARPETS.

ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.
Will open a Carpet Department on MONDAY, Feb. 21.
MOQUETTE.
AXMINSTER.
WILTON.
VELVET.
BRUSSELS.
TAPESTRY.
INGRAINS.
MATS, RUGS, &c.
OILCLOTHS.

The above goods are all in the newest designs and colorings, and will be sold at the lowest prices.

UPHOLSTERY GOODS.
PLAIN AND FIGURED REPS.
PLAIN AND FIGURED SATINS.
SWISS AND NOTTINGHAM CURTAINS.
LACE AND GUIPURE DROP CURTAINS.
WINDOW HOLLANDS.
CRUMB CLOTHS, &c.

ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.,
BROADWAY, CORNER OF 19TH-ST.

TABLE AND BED LINEN
AND EVERY KIND OF
HOUSEFURNISHING GOODS,
AT
Lowest Market Prices.
B. L. SOLOMON & SON,
NOS. 657 AND 659 BROADWAY.

SPRING TRADE, 1870.

MACY SPRING STRAW GOODS, MACY
MACY SPRING STYLES PARASOLS, MACY
MACY Now open at popular prices. MACY
MACY R. H. MACY, MACY
14th-st. and 6th-av.

R. H. MACY.

MACY. THREAD AND LLAMA LACE MACY.
MACY. SHAWLS, AT ONE-HALF THE MACY.
MACY. COST OF IMPORTATION. MACY.

MACY. WOVEN EDGE COLORED VELVET RIBBONS, AT ONE-HALF MACY.
MACY. THE COST OF IMPORTATION. MACY.
MACY. 14TH-ST. AND 6TH-AV. MACY.

MACY Housekeeping Goods, MACY
MACY House Furnishing Goods MACY
MACY Ribbons and Millinery Goods, MACY
MACY Hosiery and Gloves, &c. MACY
MACY Laces and Embroideries, MACY
MACY Small wares and Trimmings, MACY
MACY Toys and Fancy Goods, MACY
MACY Books and Stationery, MACY
At Popular Prices.
14th-st. and 6th-av., New-York.

MILLINERY.

MME. DEMOREST'S GRAND OPENING OF THE SPRING FASHIONS AND NOVELTIES FOR LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S DRESS. NO. 838 BROADWAY.

FURNITURE.

FURNITURE.
PARLOR, LIBRARY
AND
Bedroom Suites
At Greatly Reduced Prices.
ALL WORK GUARANTEED.
B. L. SOLOMON & SONS,
NOS. 657 AND 659 BROADWAY.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

DISSOLUTION OF COPARTNERSHIP.—The special copartnership heretofore existing under the name of MINOT S. MORGAN, is hereby dissolved by mutual consent. M. S. MORGAN retiring by reason of ill health, M. C. MORGAN will sign for and settle all outstanding business.
MINOT S. MORGAN,
M. C. MORGAN.

THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOfore existing between CONRAD BOLLER and SEBASTIAN ROBERT, Jr., under the firm name of BOLLER & ROBERT, is this day dissolved. CONRAD BOLLER alone will sign in liquidation. The business will be continued under the firm name and style of CONRAD BOLLER, at No. 36 East 14th-st.
NEW-YORK, Feb. 21, 1870.

THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOfore existing under the firm of VANDERHOOF & TINSON has been, by mutual consent, dissolved this day, 17th of February, 1870. Each party will continue business on his own account.

MISCELLANEOUS.

TWO DOUBLE GLUE KETTLES FOR sale; capacity about 80 gallons each. To be seen at No. 306 Pearl-st., up stairs.

CHLORODYNE.

The most wonderful remedy ever discovered. Caution and advice to invalids: Beware of spurious imitations of

DR J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE, the original and only genuine, which is the best, safest and most effectual remedy for COUGHS, COLDS, BRONCHITIS, CONSUMPTION, ASTHMA, DIARRHŒA, COLIC, CRAMP, NEURALGIA.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE is publicly acknowledged by the most eminent physicians of London to be the most effectual remedy ever discovered.

To prevent fraud, the Government have authorized a stamp, with the words Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne engraved thereon, without which none can be genuine. Sold in bottles at 65c., $1 40 and $2 15, by all chemists. Sole manufacturer, J. T. DAVENPORT, No. 33 Great Russell-st., Bloomsbury, London. Agents in New-York—J. ASPINWALL, William-st.; F. C. WELLS & CO., No. 192 Fulton-st.

HOWARD SANITARY AID ASSOCIAtion for the Relief and Cure of the Erring and Unfortunate, on Principles of Christian Philanthropy. —Essays on the Errors of Youth and the Follies of Age, in relation to Marriage and Social Evils, with sanitary aid for the afflicted. Sent free, in sealed envelopes. Address HOWARD ASSOCIATION, Box P, Philadelphia, Penn.

BRUSHES OF EVERY DESCRIPtion at No. 329 Pearl-st., Harper's Building, New-York. All articles at the lowest factory prices.
JOHN K. HOPPER.

SHIPPING.

CUNARD LINE.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS, BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.

China, Wednesday, Feb. 23	Marathon, Thurs., M'ch 10
Tarifa, Thursday, Feb. 24	Samaria, Wednes., M'ch 16
Calabria, Wed'sd'y, M'ch 2	Palmyra, Thurs'y, M'ch 17
Aleppo, Thursd'y, M'ch 3	Nemesis, Wednes., M'ch 23
Russia, Wednesday, M'ch 9	Tripoli, Thursday, M'ch 24

RATES OF PASSAGE.
By the Wednesday steamers, not carrying steerage.
First Cabin....$130, gold. Second Cabin....$80, gold.
First Cabin, to Paris....$145, gold.
By the Thursday Steamers.
First Cabin....$80, gold. Steerage....$30, currency.

Steerage tickets from Liverpool and Queenstown and all parts of Europe at lowest rates.

Through bills of lading given for Belfast, Glasgow, Havre, Antwerp and other ports on the Continent, and for Mediterranean ports.

For freight and cabin passage apply at the Company's Office, No. 4 Bowling-green.

For steerage passage at No. 111 Broadway, Trinity Building. CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.

The splendid vessels on this favorite route for the Continent will sail from Pier No. 50 North River as follows:

ST. LAURENT.....LEMARIE...SATURDAY, Mar. 5
LAFAYETTE.......ROUSSEAU..SATURDAY, Mar. 19
PEREIRE.........DUCHESNE.SATURDAY, April 2
VILLE DE PARIS.SURMONT..SATURDAY, April 16

Rates of passage payable in gold, (including wine.) TO BREST OR HAVRE, First cabin, $140; second cabin, $75.

TO PARIS, including railway ticket, $145 and $78.

These steamers do not carry steerage passengers.

American travelers going to or returning from the Continent of Europe, by taking the steamers of this line, avoid both transit by English railways and the discomforts of crossing the Channel, besides saving time, trouble and expense.

GEO. MACKENZIE, Agent, No. 58 Broadway.

STEAM TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL AND LONDONDERRY.

THE ANCHOR LINE

Favorite Clyde-built passenger steamers are intended to sail as follows:

BRITANNIA.....Feb. 23	INDIA..........March 12
COLUMBIA......Feb. 26	CAMBRIA........March 19
EUROPA.......March 5	ANGLIA.........March 26

and each SATURDAY thereafter, from Pier No. 20 North River, at 12 o'clock, noon.

RATES OF PASSAGE PAYABLE IN CURRENCY.
Cabins, to Liverpool, Glasgow or Derry, $90 and $75.
Excursion tickets, good for 12 months, $160.
Steerage, to Glasgow, Liverpool or Derry, $30; intermediate, $35.
Prepaid Certificates from these ports, $37.

Passengers booked to and from Hamburg, Havre, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at very low rates.

Drafts issued payable at any bank in Great Britain and Ireland.

For further information apply on the steamers, foot of Dey-st., or at the Company's offices, No. 7 Bowling-green, New-York. HENDERSON BROTHERS.

FOR LIVERPOOL,

(VIA QUEENSTOWN,)
CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAILS.

THE LIVERPOOL AND GREAT WESTERN STEAM COMPANY will dispatch one of their first-class full-power iron screw steamships from PIER NO. 46 NORTH RIVER, EVERY WEDNESDAY, as follows:

MINNESOTA, Captain PRICE....Feb. 23, at noon.
IDAHO, Captain CUTTING.........March 2, at 3 P. M.
NEVADA, Captain GREEN.........Mar. 9, at 10½ A. M.
COLORADO, Captain WILLIAMS..Mar. 16, at 3 P. M.
NEBRASKA, Captain GUARD....Mar. 22, at 11 A. M.
MANHATTAN, Captain FORSYTH. Mar. 30, at 3 P. M.

Cabin passage, $80 gold.

Steerage passage, (Office No. 29 Broadway,) $30 currency.

For freight or cabin passage apply to WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 63 Wall-st.

FOR LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN.—Inman Line of Royal Mail Steamers are appointed to sail as follows:

CITY OF CORK, via Halifax, Tuesday, Feb. 22, 10 A. M.
CITY OF BROOKLYN....Saturday, Feb. 26, 1 P. M.
CITY OF ANTWERP.....Saturday, Mar. 5, 8 A. M.
CITY OF NEW-YORK, (via Halifax,) Tuesday, Mar. 8, 10 A. M.

And each succeeding SATURDAY and alternate TUESDAY, from Pier No. 45 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE
BY THE MAIL STEAMER SAILING EVERY SATURDAY.

PAYABLE IN GOLD.	PAYABLE IN CURRENCY.
First Cabin..........$100	Steerage..........$35
To London..........105	To London..........40
To Paris..........115	To Paris..........43

PASSAGE BY THE TUESDAY STEAMER, VIA HALIFAX.

FIRST CABIN. PAYABLE IN GOLD.	STEERAGE. PAYABLE IN CURRENCY.
Liverpool..........$80	Liverpool..........$30
Halifax..........20	Halifax..........15
St. John's, N. F., by Branch Steamer....45	St. John's, N. F., by Branch Steamer....30

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, &c., at reduced rates.

Tickets can be bought here at moderate rates by persons wishing to send for their friends.

For further information apply at the Company's Offices. JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

NATIONAL LINE.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN, From Pier No. 47 North River.

ENGLAND, GRIGGS, Saturday, Feb. 26, at 1 P. M.
ERIN, WEBSTER, Saturday, March 5, at 8 A. M.

Passage to Liverpool or Queenstown: Cabin, $90 and $70; Steerage, $30, currency.

Steerage tickets from Liverpool or Queenstown, $37, currency.

Apply at the Company's office, No. 69 Broadway. F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S

THROUGH LINE TO

CALIFORNIA AND CHINA.

FREIGHT AND PASSAGE GREATLY REDUCED.

Through rates, New-York to San Francisco:
First Class. $125 to $170. Steerage. $60.
according to location of berth.

These rates include berths, board and all necessaries for the trip.

Steamers of the above line leave Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st., at 12 o'clock noon, ON 5TH AND 21ST OF EACH MONTH, except when those days fall on Sunday, then the day previous.

One hundred pounds of baggage free to each adult. Medicine and attendance free.

MARCH 5—HENRY CHAUNCEY, Captain MAURY, connecting with GOLDEN CITY, Captain COMSTOCK.

Steamer CHINA will leave San Francisco April 1, 1870, for China and Japan.

Freight for HENRY CHAUNCEY received until 4 P. M. on FRIDAY, March 4. All usual facilities afforded shippers in collecting inland charges, &c.

For freight or passage tickets, and all further information, apply at the office, Pier No. 42 North River. F. R. BABY, Agent.

SAN DOMINGO STEAM LINE

FOR PORTO PLATA, SAMANA AND SAN DOMINGO CITY.

The regular Mail Steamer TYBEE, Captain E. A. DELANOY, will leave for the above ports on SATURDAY, Feb. 26, at 12 o'clock at noon precisely.

EXCURSION TICKETS for the voyage out and home, which include board in the vessel while in the above ports, $160, gold.

Persons wishing to visit a milder climate during the Winter and Spring months will find this a most eligible opportunity.

Hotel accommodations at San Domingo City can be had at Monsieur Auguste's at $3, gold, per day.

Price of passage to Porto Plata, gold..........$70
Price of passage to Samana and San Domingo, gold. 80

For freight or passage apply to SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO., No. 29 Broadway.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.

UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

REGULAR MAIL STEAMERS sailing on the 23d of every month:

SOUTH AMERICA, Capt. TINKLEPAUGH, Feb. 21.
NORTH AMERICA, Capt. SLOCUM, March 23.
MERRIMACK, Capt. WIER, April 23.

These splendid steamers sail on schedule time, and call at St. Thomas, Para, Pernambuco, Bahia and Rio de Janeiro, going and returning. For engagements of freight or passage, apply to WM. R. GARRISON, Agent, No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

UNITED STATES MAIL TO HAVANA.

ATLANTIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY, Sailing regularly every THURSDAY, at 3 o'clock P. M. precisely, from Pier No. 4 North River.

COLUMBIA, Captain E. VAN SICE, via Nassau, Feb. 24.
MISSOURI, Captain M. R. GREENE, March 3.
MORRO CASTLE, Captain R. ADAM, March 10.

For freight or passage apply to S. G. WHEELER, JR., President, No. 5 Bowling-green.

HAVANA, SISAL AND VERA CRUZ.

New-York and Mexican Mail Steamship Line—Sailing every twenty days, from Pier No. 17 East River, at 12 noon. The splendid new steamers

CITY OF MEXICO, Capt. DEAKEN, Tuesday, Feb. 22.
CLEOPATRA, Capt. PHILLIPS, Monday, March 14.

For freight or passage apply to F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, No. 33 Broadway.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA., AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST.

GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE STEAMSHIPS, AND CENTRAL RAILROAD OF GEORGIA.

GREAT REDUCTION IN PASSENGER RATES TO ALL POINTS IN THE INTERIOR.

FOUR STEAMERS A WEEK,
TUESDAY,
THURSDAY
AND SATURDAY.

THE STEAMSHIPS

LEO, Captain DEARBORN, TUESDAY, Feb. 22, from Pier No. 16 East River, at 3 P. M. MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Agents, Nos. 61 and 62 South-st.

GENERAL BARNES, Captain MALLORY, THURSDAY, Feb. 24, from Pier No. 36 North River, at 3 P. M. LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., Agents, No. 88 Liberty-st.

SAN JACINTO, Captain ATKINS, SATURDAY, Feb. 26, from Pier No. 8 North River, at 3 P. M. WM. R. GARRISON, Agent, No. 5 Bowling-green.

HUNTSVILLE, Captain CROWELL, SATURDAY, Feb. 26, from Pier No. 13 North River, at 3 P. M. R. LOWDEN, Agent, No. 93 West-st.

NOTICE TO TRAVELERS.

Families or gentlemen going to travel on the Continent of Europe, who can afford the expense of a courier, should never leave Paris without one; their services are invaluable in relieving the traveler from multiplicity of cares and troubles respecting passports, examination and conveyance of luggage; in securing the best accommodation, in protecting the traveler from imposition, and an infinity of annoyances to which they are exposed in various parts of the Continent. Competent and trustworthy couriers and firstrate servants may always be obtained by applying to the COURIER SOCIETY, No. 8 Rue d'Alger, near the Tuileries Gardens, Paris.

SHIPPING.

FOR MOBILE.

VIA FERNANDINA ROUTE

THE FLORIDA RAILROAD COMPANY WILL DISPATCH THE FIRST-CLASS STEAMSHIP MERCEDITA, Captain STARKEY, On SATURDAY, Feb. 26, from Pier No. 29 North River, at 3 P. M. Cargo delivered without lighterage at Mobile.

Is now receiving. Has elegant passenger accommodations.

Insurance guaranteed at one and a half per cent. to Mobile.

Through Rates and Bills Lading given to Selma, Montgomery, and all points in the interior at LOWER RATES than any other line.

For Freight or Passage apply to J. F. PATTERSON, Agent, No. 177 West-st., or to R. H. DRUMMOND & CO., No. 94 Wall-st.

Mobile Agents, A. J. INGERSOLL & CO.

FOR NASSAU, N. P.

CARRYING THE ROYAL MAILS.

Atlantic Mail S. S. Co.'s steamer COLUMBIA, Captain R. VAN SICE, Feb. 24, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 4 North River.

For freight or passage apply to S. G. WHEELER, Jr., President. No. 5 Bowling-green.

RAILROADS.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.

Trains leave 30th-st. as follows:

8:00 A. M., Cincinnati and Chicago express, drawing-room cars attached.
10:30 A. M., day express, drawing-room cars attached.
4:00 P. M., Montreal express, drawing-room cars attached.
6:30 P. M., Pacific express, with sleeping cars through to Chicago without change, via M. C. Railroad, also L. S. and M. S. Railroad, (daily.)
11:00 P. M., night express, sleeping cars attached.
7:00 A. M., 2:30 and 5 P. M., Poughkeepsie trains.
9:00 A. M., 4:15 and 5:50 P. M., Peekskill trains.
1:00 and 6:50 P. M., Sing Sing trains.
6:40, 7:30, 9:10 A. M., 12 M., 3, 4:25, 5:10, 7 and 11:30 P. M., Yonkers trains.
(9:00 A. M. to Poughkeepsie Sundays.)
Nov. 15, 1869. J. M. TOUCEY, Superintendent.

ERIE RAILWAY.—TRAINS WILL LEAVE depots at foot of Chambers-st. and foot of 23d-st. as follows:

Through Express trains leave Chambers-st. at 8 A. M., 10 A. M. and 6:30 P. M., (daily;) leave 23d-st. at 7:45 A. M., 9:45 A. M., and 6:15 P. M. (daily.) New and improved Drawing-room Coaches will accompany the 8 A. M. train through to Buffalo, connecting at Hornellsville with magnificent Sleeping Coaches through to Cleveland and Galion. Sleeping Coaches will accompany the 10 A. M. train from Susquehanna to Buffalo, and the 6:30 P. M. train to Rochester, Buffalo and Cincinnati. An Emigrant train leaves daily at 8 P. M.

For Port Jervis and Way, 4:30 P. M., (23d-st. 4:15 P. M.,) Orange County Express, (Sundays excepted,) connecting for Warwick, Montgomery, Guilford, Pine Island and Unionville.

For Middletown and Way, at 3:30 P. M., (23d-st. 3:15 P. M.)

For Otisville and Way at 8:30 A. M. daily, (23d-st. 8:15 A. M.)

For Newburg and Way at 8 A. M., 3:30 and 4:30 P. M., (23d-st. 7:45 A. M., 3:15 and 4:15 P. M.)

For Suffern and Way, 5 P. M. and 6 P. M.; (23d-st. 4:45 and 5:45 P. M.) Theatre train, 11:30 P. M., (23d-st. 11 P. M.)

For Paterson and Way, from 23d-st. Depot, at 6:45 A. M., 9:15 A. M., 11:45 A. M., 1:45 P. M., (daily,) 3:45 P. M., 5:15 P. M. and 6:45 P. M. From Chambers-st. Depot, at 6:45 A. M., 9:15 A. M., 12 M., 1:45 P. M., (daily,) 4 P. M., 5:15 P. M. and 6:45 P. M.

For Hackensack and Way, from 23d-st. Depot, at 8:45 A. M., 11:45 A. M., 3:45 P. M., 5:15 P. M., 5:45 P. M. and 6:45 P. M. From Chambers-st. Depot, at 9 A. M., 12 M., 4 P. M., 5:15 P. M., 6 P. M. and 6:45 P. M.

For Piermont, Monsey and Way, from 23d-st. Depot, at 8:45 A. M., 12:45 P. M., *3:15 P. M., 4:15 P. M., 4:45 P. M., *6:15 P. M., and Saturdays only *12 midnight. From Chambers-st. Depot at 9 A. M., 1 P. M., *3:30 P. M., 4:15 P. M., 5 P. M., *6:30 P. M., and Saturdays only *12 midnight.

Tickets for passage and for apartments in Drawing Room and Sleeping Coaches can be obtained, and orders for the checking and transfer of baggage may be left at the Company's offices, Nos. 241, 529 and 957 Broadway; corner 125th-st. and 3d-av., Harlem; No. 338 Fulton-st., Brooklyn; depots foot of Chambers-st. and foot of 23d-st., New-York; No. 3 Exchange-place and Long Dock Depot, Jersey City, and of the agents at the principal hotels.

* To Piermont only.

L. D. RUCKER, Gen'l Sup't. WM. R. BARR, Gen'l Pass'r Ag't.

SOUTH SIDE RAILROAD OF LONG ISLAND.—Winter Arrangement.—On and after Oct. 25 the trains will leave the Roosevelt and Grand st. Ferries as follows: 8:45 A. M., mail and passenger for Patchogue; 10 A. M., for Merrick; 3:30 P. M., express to Patchogue; 4:30 P. M., accommodation for Islip, on Saturdays through to Patchogue; 6:30 P. M., for Merrick, on Saturdays through to Babylon. All trains connect at Valley Stream, except the Merrick late and early trains.

C. W. DOUGLAS, Superintendent.

STEAMBOATS.

STONINGTON LINE.

TO BOSTON AND PROVIDENCE.

GREAT INSIDE ROUTE—SHORTEST AND MOST DIRECT.

Fare always as low as by any other line.

The new and elegant Side-wheel steamers STONINGTON and NARRAGANSETT.

Capt. WM. M. JONES. Capt. GEO. B. HULL.

From Pier No. 33, foot of Jay-st., North River, at 5 P. M.,

Arriving ahead of all other lines.

Tickets sold and state-rooms secured at No. 2 Astor House, and at Dodd's Express office, No. 944 Broadway. D. S. BABCOCK, President Stonington Steamboat Company.

FOR BOSTON,

Via Fall River, touching at Newport.
WINTER ARRANGEMENTS.

The splendid steamers NEWPORT AND OLD COLONY, Commander LEWIS, Commander SIMMONS, leave daily (Sundays excepted) at 5 P. M., from Pier No. 30, North River, foot of Chambers-st.

JAMES FISK, JR., President.
M. R. SIMONS, Managing Director.
C. H. VAILE, General Passenger Agent.
H. H. MANGAM, Freight Agent.

FOR BRIDGEPORT, AND ALL points on Housatonic and Naugatuck Railroads.—Fare $1. Steamers leave Catharine-slip at 12 noon.

FOR NEW HAVEN, HARTFORD, &C.—Fare $1 25. Steamers leave Peck-slip for New-Haven at 3:15 and 11 P. M., connecting with railroad.

BANKRUPT NOTICES.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of WALTER C. ROBINSON, bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court by Walter C. Robinson, of Greenwich, in the County of Fairfield, and State of Connecticut, heretofore carrying on business in the City of New-York, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts and other claims provable under said act, and that the 3d day of March, 1870, at 11 o'clock A. M., at the office of Isaiah T. Williams, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 57 Broadway, in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts and other persons in interest may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the 7th day of February, 1870. GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.
f8-law3wTu*

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of WILLIAM F. TUFTS, bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court by William F. Tufts, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts, and other claims provable under said act, and that the 18th day of March, 1870, at 12 o'clock M., at the office of John Fitch, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 44 Wall-st., in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the 3d day of February, 1870.
f8-law3wTu* GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States, for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of RAMON S. LATORRE, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—The said bankrupt, having applied to the Court for a discharge from his debts, By order of the Court, Notice is hereby given to all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest, to appear on the sixth day of April, A. D., 1870, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, at Chambers, of the said District Court, before Isaac Dayton, one of the Registers of the said Court in Bankruptcy, at his office, No. 202 Broadway, in the City of New-York, Room No. 4, and show cause why the prayer of said petition of the bankrupt should not be granted, and why a discharge should not be granted to the said bankrupt.—Dated New-York, 3d December, 1869.
f22-law3wTu* GEORGE F. BETTS, Clerk.

NO. 2,628.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of WILLIAM E. GRAY and THOMAS H. PRATT, bankrupts.—In Bankruptcy.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of William E. Gray and Thomas H. Pratt, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, within said district, who have been adjudged bankrupts upon a creditor's petition by the District Court of said district.—Dated at New-York, the 14th day of February, A. D. 1870.
GEO. L. INGRAHAM, Assignee, No. 54 William-st., New-York City.
f15-law3wTu*

NO. 2,593.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of JOSHUA BAILEY, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—Before Theodore B. Gates, Register.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of appointment as assignee of Joshua Bailey, of the town of Esopus, County of Ulster and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged bankrupt upon a creditor's petition by the District Court of said district.—Dated Esopus, the 7th day of Febuary, 1870.
f15-law3wTu* OSCAR AMES, Assignee.

NO. 2,612.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of MAUNSELL B. FIELD, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—Before Isaiah T. Williams, Register.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of appointment as assignee of Maunsell B. Field, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said District.—Dated at New-York, the 2d day of February, 1870.
f8-law3wTu* ROLAND MERRITT, Assignee.

CLAIRVOYANTS.

MME. DECOLAM, WHOSE CLAIRvoyant powers have astonished the public both in Europe and the United States, is in New-York for a short time. Can be consulted from 10 till 9 at No. 1,236 Broadway.

REMOVAL.

BEEBE & BROTHER HAVE REMOVED from No. 149 Front-st. to No. 104 Wall-st., corner of Front-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—BY A COMPETENT ENGLISH seamstress, work by the month; would not object to go permanently in a private family; understands all kinds of family sewing; is a good operator on Wheeler & Wilson's and Willcox & Gibbs' machines; can be seen at her present employer's. Call or address SEAMSTRESS, No. 194 Lexington-av.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman, a situation to do chamberwork and waiting or waiting alone; she is a competent young woman, and fully understands her business; the best of City reference given from her last place. Call at No. 444 8th-av., between 32d and 33d sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COOK BY A respectable woman; understands all kinds of meats, soup and game; is a good baker of bread and pastry; good City reference; can be seen for two days. Call at No. 333 East 13th-st., between 1st and 2d avs.

WANTED—BY A MIDDLE-AGED WOMAN, with excellent City reference, a situation in the City; is an excellent baker; makes excellent bread and pastries, soups and jellies; will take small wages in a small family. Call at No. 149 East 38th-st., near 3d-av.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS LAUNDRESS, with five years' City references, wants a situation in a private family in the City; does up linens in magnificent style; fluting and finery, or regular laundress in a private boarding house. Call at No. 149 East 38th-st., near 3d-av.

WANTED—A LAUNDRESS' SITUATION by an excellent servant; very obliging, and a thorough laundress; French fluting; do up ladies' fine muslins in the best manner; or chambermaid and laundress, or fine washing; City or country. At No. 329 4th-av., new No. 335.

WANTED—BY AN ENGLISH PROTESTANT woman, a situation as cook; soups of all kinds, pastry, meats, game, &c.; excellent baker; understands the care of milk and butter; country or City; has the best City testimonials. Call at No. 329 4th-av., new No. 335.

WANTED—BY A SUPERIOR NURSE, WITH five years' City references, a situation in the City or country; takes charge of infant from its birth; quick at the needle; or regular seamstress, or wait on a lady; wages $12. Call at No. 149 East 38th-st.

WANTED—BY AN EXPERIENCED DRESSmaker, to make a few more engagements in private families by the day or week; can operate on Wheeler & Wilson's sewing machine; has one of her own if required. Call at No. 247 West 10th-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG girl, a situation as chambermaid and waitress; good City reference; no objection to a short distance in the country. Call for two days at No. 323 East 21st-st., between 1st and 2d avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable Protestant girl as cook; willing to assist with washing and ironing; good reference; no objection to go a short distance in the country. Call at No. 137 West 19th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable German girl, with good City reference, to do general housework in a small family, or as chambermaid and plain sewing. Apply at No. 149 Attorney-st., third floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS CHAMBERmaid and waitress, or nurse and chambermaid; does plain sewing and all kinds of embroidery; satisfactory reference from last employer. Call for two days at No. 236 East 47th-st., between 2d and 3d avs.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, a situation as cook in a private family; understands her business in all its branches; the best of City reference from her last place. Call at or address No. 453 3d-av., near 31st-st. Ring third bell.

WANTED—BY A COMPETENT DRESSmaker, who goes out by the day, a few more engagements; understands trimming in the latest style; can operate on Wheeler & Wilson's machine. Can be seen for two days at No. 113 East 22d-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS SEAMstress; understands dressmaking and all kinds of family sewing; can operate on Wheeler & Wilson's machine; first-class City reference. Call or address No. 200 West 26th-st., corner of 7th-av., for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A GOOD plain cook, who is willing to do some washing and ironing, in a small private family, and is a good baker; can give the best City reference. Call at No. 132 West 15th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

WANTED—BY TWO RESPECTABLE young girls, situations, one as good cook, willing to assist in the washing and ironing; the other as chambermaid and waitress; has the best City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 411 East 12th-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN a situation as cook and to assist with the washing and ironing; is an excellent cook and baker and can be seen for two days at her present employer's, No. 60 West 47th-st.

WANTED—A NURSE'S SITUATION BY A highly recommended and experienced Protestant woman, about 30; she is an experienced nurse; excellent seamstress; can cut, fit, and operate on machine. Call at No. 329 4th-av., new No. 335.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman, a situation as cook; is a good baker; no objection to do the coarse washing if required; is trustworthy; good City reference. Call at No. 104 7th-av., between 16th and 17th sts., rear, Room No. 6.

WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS COOK, A situation; understands all kinds of English cooking, and can furnish unexceptionable City references; willing to do a part of the washing. Call at No. 1,284 Broadway, near 33d-st., second floor.

WANTED—BY A GERMAN YOUNG WOman, a situation as nurse and seamstress, or chambermaid and seamstress, or waiting; very respectable; good City references; City or country. Call at 329 4th-av., new No. 335.

WANTED—BY AN EXCELLENT WAITress, and a very good servant, a situation; City or country; or will take chambermaid and waiting; has the best City references. Call at No. 329 4th-av., new No. 335.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTant woman in a restaurant or lunch house; no objections to an assistant cook in a hotel; first-class cook of bread, pastry, meats and poultry; good references. Address COOK, No. 46 Forsyth-st., first floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable Protestant girl to do chamberwork and sewing; best of City reference given. Call at No. 305 West 20th-st.

WANTED—BY AN EXPERIENCED PROTestant woman, a situation as nurse; best City reference from last place; no objection to the country or to go to Europe. Call for three days at 321 2d-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN EXPErienced woman as cook in a private family; City reference. Call at No. 203 West 27th-st., near 7th-av., first floor, back room.

WANTED—BY AN EXPERIENCED YOUNG woman, a situation as first-class waitress; best of City reference; no objection to the country. Call at No. 347 East 17th-st., in the rear.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable Protestant girl as first-class laundress; has five years' City reference; no objection to the country. Call at No. 347 East 17th-st.

WANTED—BY AN EXPERIENCED NURSE, a situation to take charge of a baby and do plain sewing; best of City reference. Apply at No. 150 West 28th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG woman as thorough waitress and chambermaid in a private family; good reference. Call at No. 134 West 25th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable Protestant girl as nurse; capable of taking care of an infant from its birth; reference from last employer. Call at No. 305 West 20th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-class Protestant cook in a private family; thoroughly understands her business; best of references. Call for two days at No. 417 East 17th-st.

WANTED—BY A DRESSMAKER, IN A private family, work by day or week; can do all kinds of family sewing on Grover & Baker's machine. Can be seen at No. 212 Waverley-place.

WANTED—A YOUNG GIRL WISHES A SITuation as waitress and chambermaid; the best of City reference given. Call for two days at No. 115 West 15th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS SEAMstress; understands dressmaking, and all kinds of sewing and operating on machine; City reference. No. 333 East 13th-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG girl, a situation as first-class chambermaid and waitress; no objection to assist in the washing and ironing; good City reference. Call at 140 West 19th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable Protestant English woman as nurse, who can furnish eight years' City references. Address No. 49 3d-av., Mrs. Sanders' office.

WANTED—BY A SCOTCH PROTESTANT woman, a situation as cook; understands all kinds of cooking, boning, larding, &c.; references from well-known City families. Apply at No. 342 4th-av.

WANTED—BY A SWEDISH PROTESTANT girl, a place for cooking, washing and ironing, general housework, or nurse and chambermaid. Apply at No. 138 6th-av., above 10th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS FIRST-CLASS cook in a private family; no objection to go a short distance in the country; best of City references. Call at No. 53 West 18th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A GOOD GERman girl to do general housework. Call at No. 127 Norfolk-st., between Rivington and Stanton sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A GERMAN girl to do general housework, or as cook, washer and ironer; City reference. Apply at No. 1 First-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS LAUNDRESS; best City reference. Can be seen for two days. Call at No. 13 East 29th-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG girl, a situation as cook, washer and ironer. Call at No. 201 37th-st.

SIMMS' INTELLIGENCE OFFICE, No. 132 West 30th-st., between 6th and 7th avs., supplies first-class colored servants at the shortest notice, male and female, to fill every capacity.

GERMAN, FRENCH AND AMERIcan servants our specialty, and with Protestant and Catholic Irish constantly on hand. International office No. 138 6th-av., above 10th-st.

MALES.

WANTED—A GARDENER'S SITUATION IS desired by a married man; has no children; understands all the different branches of the business; has good references. Address N. R., No. 106 Butler-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—A GARDENER'S SITUATION by a single man, as first-class gardener, who thoroughly understands his business in all its branches; under glass and out of doors; highly recommended. Address P. F. R., Box 198 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FRENCHman as waiter in a private American family; good City reference. Call at No. 24 4th-st., east of Broadway.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PRACTIcal gardener; thoroughly understands the business, under glass as well as improvement of grounds. Address L. M., Box No. 214 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A FIRST-class waiter, in a private family; references. Address J. H., No. 1,070 2d-av.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

MALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER by a thoroughly competent married man, (family small,) who fully understands the management of greenhouses, hot and cold vineries, peach houses; also vegetables, small fruits, pleasure grounds, &c.; has the best of recommendations, and has had charge of some of the best places in this country. Address A. Y., at seed store, No. 876 Broadway.

WANTED—A GARDENER'S SITUATION by a married man (no children;) understands the business in all its branches, viz., hot and cold grapery, hothouse and greenhouse plants, and the propagation of the same; also the raising of all kinds of fruit and vegetables; has lived four years with his present employer. Address J. J., Gardener, Box No. 190 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS PRACTICAL and experienced gardener, who understands his business thoroughly, by a well-recommended young married man; one child; eight years' reference; been in business with his father. Address for three days VINCENT ZUBER, florist, 85th-st., between 1st-av. and Avenue A, Yorkville.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN and gardener by a married man; no children; understands both thoroughly; not afraid of work and will make himself generally useful; country preferred; best of City and country reference; capable of taking the entire charge of a gentleman's place. Address T. R., Box No. 218 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG and newly-married couple, the man as gardener, who understands his business thoroughly, and the wife as waitress and chambermaid; both are willing to make themselves agreeable; have the best of references. Address for one week, L. K., No. 351 Greenwich-st.

WANTED—A GARDENER'S SITUATION by a first-class man who is a good grape grower and florist; also outdoor fruit and vegetables; can give the best of testimonials as to qualification; is married and has a very small family; a good place wanted and Protestant employer preferred. Address GARDENER, Box No. 197 *Times* Office, for three days.

WANTED—A COACHMAN'S SITUATION by a single man, who thoroughly understands his business; sober, honest and industrious; good driver; an excellent groom; can milk; no objection to the country; has best of City references from last employers. Address J., Box No. 208 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A MAN AND WIFE, SITuations; the man as coachman and groom, of long experience; the wife as professed cook; Protestants; have no objection to the country; good City references. Call or address McDERMOTT, No. 842 3d-av., near 41st-st.

WANTED—A GARDENER'S SITUATION BY a married man who has a practical knowledge of everything belonging to the business, both under glass and out of doors; has the best of City reference from former employers. Address W. G., seed store, No. 876 Broadway.

WANTED.—SITUATIONS BY A PRACTICAL and experienced farmer (American) and wife; the man as farmer and manager; wife first-class dairy woman; best of recommendations. Address S. G. LEWIS, Box No. 468; Post-Office, Rondout, N. Y.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER by a married man; thoroughly understands the business in all its departments; the best of City and country reference. Address P. K. H., Box No. 214 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A SINGLE man, as vegetable gardener; long experience in all its branches; will be found willing and obliging; well recommended from his last employers. Address, for two days, J. L., Box No. 215 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS WAITER, a young man, a situation in a private family; understands his business thoroughly and has good recommendations from City families; can be seen for two days. Apply at 874 Broadway, corner of 18th-st.

WANTED—BY A GERMAN, A SITUATION as first-class gardener; married, without family; thoroughly understands his business in all its branches, best recommendations. Address L. H. W., Box No. 216 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER by a married man, (Scotch, one child,) who understands his business thoroughly in all its branches; has good references. Address, for two days, W. A. P., Yonkers Post Office, Westchester County, N. Y.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN and gardener by a married man; has no incumbrances; would like cottage; is steady and sober; has good references. Address M., Box No. 210 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT MARRIED man, with family, age 35, any responsible employment; sixteen years in New-York City; good references. Address MACDONALD, Box No. 111 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A MIDDLE-AGED SCOTCHman, married, without incumbrance, a situation as first-class City coachman and groom; best City reference from last employers. Call or address T. McKENZIE, No. 142 West 40th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A VERY fine and settled-looking Swedish man about 30, not long landed, as coachman and groom; excellent groom or gardener, farmer, or make himself generally useful. Call at No. 329 4th-av., new No. 335.

WANTED—BY A MIDDLE-AGED FRENCHman, a situation as first-class coachman and groom; best City references. Apply at or address No. 110 West 40th-st., private stables.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A SINGLE man as coachman or gardener; has the best of reference; will be found civil and obliging. Address for two days C. M., Box No. 196 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PRACTIcal gardener; thoroughly understands his business in all its branches; single man. Address E., seed store, No. 9 John-st., to March 1.

WANTED—A GARDENER'S SITUATION by a married man; understands his business in all respects; can give eight years' reference. Address J. JONES, Box No. 204 *Times* Office.

CLERKS AND SALESMEN.

AN OLD DRY GOODS COMMISSION house giving up business, their head bookkeeper and cashier desires a similar position in a commercial house; can furnish the highest testimonials as to character, ability, &c., from present and past employers. Address H. C., Box No. 1,526 Post Office, New-York.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—A GARDENER, A MARRIED man, without incumbrance; must be first class, with good written recommendations. None other need apply at Albemarle Hotel, corner of Broadway and 24th-st., Room No. 46.

WANTED—A SEAMSTRESS WHO UNDERstands dressmaking. Apply for two days, between 10 A. M. and 12 M. and 5 and 6 P. M., at 75 5th-av.

WANTED—A SWEDISH OR GERMAN girl to do cooking, washing and ironing. Call for two days at No. 183 Clermont-av., Brooklyn.

WANTED—A PROTESTANT WOMAN TO do general housework in a small private family. Apply at No. 231 Sullivan-st.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

A PRIVATE FAMILY RESIDING IN East 18th-st., convenient to Gramercy, Clarendon, Westminster, and other hotels; would rent without board to a single gentleman, a handsomely-furnished front room; those desiring first-class accommodations may address with name, T., Box No. 116 *Times* Office.

A STRICTLY PRIVATE FAMILY, residing above 28th-st., east of Madison-av., will rent a large handsomely-furnished room on second floor to a single gentleman. References exchanged. Address, with name, H. C., Box No. 111 *Times* Office.

PARK-AVENUE HOTEL, PARK-AV., 41st and 42d sts., two elegantly-furnished rooms, en suite or singly. Family restaurant the best and cheapest in the City.
J. A. ROBINSON, Proprietor.

HANDSOMELY FURNISHED BACK parlor in a first-class brown-stone house, near 5th-av., with or without board; also first floor of parlor, bedroom, ample closets, hot and cold water; private family. Call at No. 24 West 29th-st.

A FURNISHED ROOM TO LET—TO A gentleman, without board. Also an office to let to a dentist from 1st of May. Apply after 3 P. M. at No. 33 East 24th-st.

THIRTY-FOURTH-ST., NEAR BROADway—To let, with board, large, handsome room, second floor, No. 150 West 34th-st.

A FURNISHED ROOM TO RENT—At Mrs. GREEN'S Domestic Agency, No. 102 East 28th-st.

DESIRABLE ROOMS, WITH BOARD, at No. 104 West 38th-st.; house and location first class.

NO. 24 WEST 30TH-ST.—PLEASANT rooms, suitable for gentlemen and their wives, or single gentlemen.

BOARD WANTED.

A YOUNG LADY DESIRES BOARD in a private French family; terms moderate; references exchanged. Address A. Z., Box No. 107 *Times* Office.

PROPOSALS.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE received by the School Trustees of the Thirteenth Ward, at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts., until WEDNESDAY, the 2d day of March, 1870, and until 11 o'clock A. M., on said day, for the furniture required for Grammar School No. 34, situated on Broome-st., near Willett-st.

Plans and specifications may be seen at the office of the Superintendent of Buildings and Repairs No. 146 Grand-st., third floor.

Two responsible and approved sureties will be required from the successful bidder; proposals will not be considered unless sureties are named.

The Trustees reserve the right to reject any or all of the proposals offered, if deemed for the public interest to do so.

JAMES H. IRWIN, M. D.,
FREDERICK HOLSTEN,
FREDERICK GERMANN,
JOSEPH F. ELLERY,
RICHARD EVANS,
Board of School Trustees, Thirteenth Ward.
Dated FEB. 16, 1870.

MARBLE MANTELS.

MARBLE MANTELS.

MONUMENTS AND FLOOR TILING.
FISHER & BIRD,
NOS. 97 TO 103 EAST HOUSTON-ST.

MARBLE AND MARBLEIZED MANtels.—500 mantels of the latest designs on hand; a liberal discount allowed on all bills sold this month. A. KLABER, 134 and 136 East 18th-st., near 3d-av., N. Y.

MARBLEIZED SLATE MANTELS.—Rich and elegant designs, from $9, $12, $15 up to $250. T. B. STEWART & CO., No. 605 6th-av., between 35th and 36th sts.

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

ARION VOCAL SOCIETY.

By general request, the ARION VOCAL SOCIETY, kindly assisted by the NEW-YORK SING ACADEMY, will repeat Carl Maria v. Weber's grand romantic opera DER FREISCHUETZ, ON WASHINGTON'S BIRTHDAY, TUESDAY EVENING, Feb. 22, 1870, with the following unsurpassable cast of soloists:

Mme. PAREPA-ROSA..........AGATHE
(Who has kindly tendered her valuable services for this occasion only, coming expressly from Baltimore to aid in making this performance the operatic success of the season, and will make her first appearance in German opera in this country.)
Mlle. PAULINE CANISSA..........AENNCHEN
(Her first appearance in German opera since her return from Italy.)
Mr. WM. CANDIDUS..........MAX
Mr. FR. REMMERTZ..........CASPAR
Mr. E. HERDER..........CUNO
Mr. C. DEHNHOFF..........OTTOKAR
Mr. GEO. ELY..........KILIAN

Grand chorus of 150 voices. Orchestra of 50 performers. Extra orchestra on the stage.

Conductor..........CARL BERGMANN
Admission..........ONE DOLLAR
Reserved seats..........Extra ONE DOLLAR
Boxes for four persons..........TEN DOLLARS
Family circle..........FIFTY CENTS

Tickets for sale at J. Schuberth & Co.'s, No. 820 Broadway; Wm. A. Pond & Co.'s, No. 896 Broadway, and G. Schirmer's, No. 701 Broadway.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

GRAND ITALIAN OPERA.
TO-MORROW, (Wednesday,) FEB. 23,
GREAT COMBINATION.
KELLOGG, KELLOGG, KELLOGG.
LEFRANC, LEFRANC, LEFRANC.
First appearance of MISS AMALIA JACKSON,
(From La Scala, Milan, Her Majesty's Theatre, London, and the Imperial Theatre, Rio de Janeiro.)
Will be produced Meyerbeer's Masterwork, ROBERT LE DIABLE, with the following great cast:

Miss C. L. Kellogg....for the first time as......Alice
Miss Amalia Jackson..her first appearance as..Isabella
Mlle. Marie Sand..........as..........Helene
Signor Lefranc..........as..........Robert
Signor Lotti..........as..........Raimboldo
Signor Susini..........as..........Bertram
CONDUCTOR..........MAX MARETZEK

Seats for sale at the Academy; Schirmer's, No. 701 Broadway; Dodd's Express, Nos. 914, and 114 Broadway.

FRENCH THEATRE.

GRAND HOLIDAY ENTERTAINMENT.
BENEFIT OF STARR AND BYRNE.
THIS (TUESDAY) EVENING, Feb. 22,
AN IMMENSE BILL.

Three first acts of GENEVIEVE DE BRABANT. First act of LA GRAND DUCHESSE, and the famous Patriotic Hymn, LA MARSEILLAISE, by Mrs. Howard Paul and Chorus. Last appearance of Mrs. Howard Paul. Seats for sale to-day at the theatre, Nos. 701 and 114 Broadway.

NEW-YORK CIRCUS.

14th-st., opposite Academy of Music.
L. B. LENT..........Director
MATINEES AT 2½,
WEDNESDAY ANE SATURDAY,
EXTRA MATINEE AT 2½,
TUESDAY, FEB. 22,
WASHINGTON'S BIRTHDAY,
The dashing Equestrienne,
Mlle. PAULINE HINDLEY.
The unequaled Four-horse Rider,
ROBERT STICKNEY.
THE GREAT MELVILLE
AND HIS INFANT SON ALEXANDER.
Admission, 50c.; children under ten, 25c.; to reserved seats, 75c. Begins at 8.

STEINWAY HALL.

TUESDAY EVENING, FEB. 22.
GRAND MEMORIAL CONCERT
FOR THE BENEFIT OF THE WIDOW AND FAMILY OF THE LATE MARIANO MANZOCCHI.

On which occasion the following eminent artists have generously volunteered their aid: Mme. ANNA BISHOP, Soprano; Miss CLARA LOUISA KELLOGG, Soprano; Mrs. JENNIE KEMPTON, Contralto; Miss FRIDA DE GEBELE, Contralto; Herr HABELMANN, Tenor; Sig. LOTTI, Tenor; Sig. RONCONI, Baritone; Sig. BANDOLFI, Baritone; Sig. FOSSATI, Basso; Mr. S. B. MILLS, Piano; Mr. J. LEVY, Cornet; Mr. EDW. MOLLENHAUER, Violin Solo; Mr. G. W. MORGAN, Organ; Dr. BERGE, Organ; Mr. MORA, Organ. Accompanist at Piano..........CHARLES FRADEL. Director and Conductor..........MAX MARETZEK. Miss ADELAIDE MANZOCCHI will also appear.

TICKETS OF ADMISSION, $2, (including reserved seats,) can be obtained at the ticket office of the Hall; at Schirmer's, No. 701 Broadway, and at the theatre ticket office, 114 Broadway.

APOLLO HALL. APOLLO HALL.

Corner of Broadway and 28th-st.
CROWDED HOUSES.
MACEVOY'S NEW HIBERNICON,
REPRESENTING
A TOUR OF IRELAND;
OR, IRELAND IN AMERICA.
BARNEY, AND THE GHOST.

Come and see Dublin, Belfast, Cork, Limerick, Queenstown, Kilkenny, Lakes of Killarney, The Giant's Causeway, &c.

Admission, 35 cents; reserved seats, 50 cents. Matinees WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS at 2 P. M. Children, 15 cents; Adults, 25 cents.

HARTZ'S BIJOU THEATRE.

No. 748 Broadway, between 8th-st. and Astor-place. Being a perfect model of Robt. Houdin's in Paris.

HARTZ Grand entertainment of ancient and modern magic. Chickering's piano is used.	HARTZ EVERY NIGHT AT EIGHT.	Any of the tricks performed by M. HARTZ can be purchased at the Magical Repository.

Reserved Seats, $1; secured ten days in advance.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT.—IN THE MATTER of the application of the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York, relative to the opening and extending of Lexington-avenue, from Sixty-sixth-street to Ninety-seventh-street, in the City of New-York.—We the undersigned Commissioners of estimate and assessment in the above-entitled matter, hereby give notice to the owner or owners, occupant or occupants, of all houses and lots and improved or unimproved lands affected thereby, and to all others whom it may concern, to wit: First—That we have completed our estimate and assessment, and that all persons interested in these proceedings, or in any of the lands affected thereby, and who may be opposed to the same, do present their objections in writing, duly verified, to George B. Van Brunt, Esq., our Chairman, at the office of the Commissioners, No. 32 Nassau-street, (Room No. 42,) in this City, on or before the 8th day of March, 1870, and that we, the said Commissioners, will hear parties so objecting within the ten week days next after the said 8th day of March, 1870, and for that purpose will be in attendance at our said office on each of said ten days, at 12 o'clock M. Second—That the abstract of the said estimate and assessment, together with our maps, and also all the affidavits, estimates and other documents which were used by us in making our report, have been deposited in the Street Commissioner's office, in the City of New-York, there to remain until the 19th day of March, 1870. Third—That the limits embraced by the assessment aforesaid are as follows, to wit: All those lots, pieces or parcels of land in the City of New-York, situate, bounded, and contained within the following limits, that is to say, on the west by a line parallel to Fourth-avenue, and distant two hundred and two feet and six inches easterly from the easterly side thereof; on the east by a line parallel to Third-avenue, and distant two hundred and ten feet westerly from the westerly side thereof; on the north by the centre line of Ninety-eighth-street; and on the south by the centre line of the blocks between Sixty-sixth and Sixty-fifth streets. Also, all those other lots, pieces or parcels of land in said city, bounded and contained as follows: on the north by the centre line of the blocks between Sixty-sixth and Sixty-fifth streets; on the south by the northerly side of Twenty-third-street: on the east by a line parallel to Third-avenue, and distant three hundred and twenty feet westerly from the westerly side thereof; and on the west by a line parallel to Fourth-avenue, and distant three hundred and five feet easterly from the easterly side thereof. Fourth—That our report herein will be presented to the Supreme Court of the State of New-York, at a special term thereof, to be held in the new Court House, at the City Hall, in the City of New-York, on the 30th day of March, 1870, at the opening of the Court on that day, and that then and there, or as soon thereafter as counsel can be heard thereon, a motion will be made that the said report be confirmed.—Dated New-York, Jan. 31, 1870.

GEORGE B. VAN BRUNT,
ALEXANDER FREAR,
HUGH SMITH,
Commissioners.

DEPARTMENT OF TAXES AND ASSESSMENTS,
NO. 32 CHAMBERS-ST.,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 3, 1870.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN TO ALL persons that the assessment rolls of the real and personal estate of the City and County of New-York, for the year 1870, will be open for inspection and revision on and after MONDAY, Jan. 10, 1870, and will remain open until the 30th day of April, 1870, inclusive, for the correction of errors and the equalization of the assessments of the aforesaid real and personal estate of the City and County of New-York. All persons believing themselves to be aggrieved must make application to the Commissioners during the period above mentioned, in order to obtain the relief provided by law.

GEO. H. ANDREWS,
W. H. KING,
NATHANIEL SANDS,
THOS. J. CREAMER,
Commissioners of Taxes and Assessments.

THE SPECIAL COMMITTEE OF the Common Council appointed to tender the hospitalities of the City to Hon. William H. Seward, will meet in the Chamber of the Board of Aldermen, on WEDNESDAY, 23d inst., at 12 o'clock M.

ANTHONY MILLER,
EDWARD WELCH,
JOHN MOORE,
HENRY WOLTMAN,
GEO. W. CREGIER,
Special Committee on part of Board of Aldermen.
LAWRENCE E. HILL,
HENRY ROGERS,
ISAAC ROBINSON,
JAMES HEALEY,
JOHN GALVIN,
Special Committee Board of Assistant Aldermen.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.—PURSUANT to an order of Hon. William H. Onderdonk, Surrogate of the County of Queens, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against the estate of JOHN RAYNOR, late of the town of Hempstead, in the said County of Queens, deceased, to exhibit the same with the vouchers thereof to the subscriber at his place of business, No. 76 Bowery, in the City of New-York, on or before the 1st day of July next.—Dated Dec. 9, 1869.
d14-law6mTu* HIRAM RAYNOR, Executor, &c.

IRON WORKS.

Novelty Iron Works

have for SALE at their shops, foot of East 12th-st., New-York, an assortment of machinery, lathes, tools, &c., suitable for making marine engines, as well as tools for all kinds of machine work.

J. B. & W. W. CORNELL,

PLAIN AND ORNAMENTAL
IRON WORKS.

All kinds of cast and wrought iron work for buildings. Counting house and warerooms,
NOS. 139 AND 143 CENTRE-ST.

AMUSEMENTS.

WALLACK'S.

Proprietor and Manager...Mr. LESTER WALLACK
Doors open at 7¼; to commence at 8 o'clock.

THIS (TUESDAY) EVENING, Feb. 22, 1870, will be presented, (last time but one,) with New Music, Scenery, Appointments, Uniforms and costumes, T. W. Robertson's fine Military Drama,
OURS.

PARTICULAR NOTICE.—In order to give due effect to the arrangement of the Scenes, the Green Curtain will mark the termination of the Acts, instead of the usual act drop.

A SPLENDID MILITARY BAND, in addition to the usual Orchestra of the Theatre, has been engaged, in order to give increased effect and beauty to the general Pictures.

Characters by Mr. LESTER WALLACK, Mr. JOHN GILBERT, Mr. J. C. WILLIAMSON, Mr. B. T. RINGGOLD, Mr. C. FISHER, Mr. W. J. LEONARD, Mr. PECK, Mr. J. CURRAN, Miss EFFIE GERMON, Miss E. MESTAYER, Miss LOUISA MOORE, Miss DAY.
Troops, Camp followers, &c.

WEDNESDAY, Feb. 23, second time—MASKS AND FACES.
THURSDAY, Feb. 24, last time—CAPTAIN OF THE WATCH and WOODCOCK'S LITTLE GAME.
FRIDAY, Feb. 25, last time—WILD OATS.
SATURDAY MATINEE, (last time,) OURS.
SATURDAY NIGHT, (third time,) MASKS AND FACES.
On MONDAY NEXT, Feb. 28, will be produced A NEW DRAMA, IN FIVE ACTS, entitled LOST AT SEA, by Messrs. DION BOUCICAULT and H. J. BYRON.

Incidental Music by Mr. Thomas Baker.
New Scenery by Messrs. H. Isherwood, G. Evans, J. Hillyard and assistants.
New Costumes by G. Flanery and Benschotten.
New Appointments by Mr. J. Timoney. Novel Mechanical Effects by Mr. H. Butler, and a CAST of Characters, including:
Mr. J. W. WALLACK, Mr. CHARLES FISHER, Mr. J. H. STODDART, Mr. OWEN MARLOWE, Mr. HIELD, Mr. MILTON, Mr. HOLLAND, Mr. LEONARD, Miss MADELINE HENRIQUES, Miss EFFIE GERMON, Mrs. JOHN SEFTON, Mrs. LAURA PHILLIPS, Miss FOWLER, Miss JENNIE DAY and others.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.

23d-st., between 5th and 6th avs.
EIGHTH WEEK.
EVERY EVENING EXCEPT SATURDAY,
EDWIN BOOTH,
AS
HAMLET.
EIGHTH HAMLET MATINEE,
On SATURDAY, Feb. 26, at 1.
Please take Notice—The Curtain rises precisely at 7¾.
SATURDAY EVENING, FEB. 26,
EMMA WALLER,
AS
BIANCA.
In Rev. H. H. Milman's Tragedy, in five acts, of
FAZIO.

For the better accommodation of the public the box sheet will be open TWO WEEKS IN ADVANCE, at the box office of the theatre, or at its branch ticket office, at the music store of C. H. Ditson & Co., No. 711 Broadway.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.

Lessee and Managers..........JARRETT & PALMER
GLORIOUS ANNIVERSARY.
TUESDAY EVENING, FEB. 22, 1870,
MR. AND MRS. BARNEY WILLIAMS,
Who will sustain the leading roles in Edmund Falconer's new and original three-act drama, entitled
INNISFALLEN;
OR,
THE MEN IN THE GAP.
The piece presented with a
SELECTED CAST, NEW SCENERY,
NEW MECHANISM, NEW COSTUMES,
NEW PROPERTIES, NEW MUSIC
and
TELBIN'S PANORAMA,
Imported expressly for this piece at a VAST EXPENSE.
SATURDAY NEXT, at 2 P. M., first INNISFALLEN MATINEE.
Seats secured six days in advance.

THEATRE FRANCAIS.

LA DAME BLANCHE.

FRIDAY EVENING, Feb. 25, at 8 o'clock, benefit of Mons. GIRREBEUCK, first tenor of the Theatre Francais, in Boirldru's famous comic opera, LA DAME BLANCHE, supported by Mme. Girrebeuck, Grand Orchestra and full chorus. Tickets at the French Theatre, Schirmer's, No. 701 Broadway, and at Rullman's, Nos. 112 and 114 Broadway.

GRAND FANCY DRESS BALL

OF THE GERMAN LIEDERKRANZ SOCIETY, ACADEMY OF MUSIC, THURSDAY, FEB. 24.

Tickets, admitting one gentleman and two ladies, at $15, to be had of the following members: A. Brautigam, No. 701 Broadway; Louis Burger, No. 58 Bowery; L. A. Grass, No. 320 Greenwich-st.; W. H. Guenther, No. 502 Broadway; Chas. Hauselt, No. 178 William-st.; Th. E. Heidenfeld, No. 179 2d-av.; Louis Kaemmerer, No. 36 Walker-st.; H. C. F. Koch, No. 15 Carmine-st.; F. Kuehne, No. 51 Broad-st.; G. Nembach, No. 141 8th-st.; Dr. E. Petzold, No. 237 East 53d-st.; E Steiger, Nos. 22 and 24 Frankfort-st.; F. Steins, No. 46 Cedar-st.; W. Steinway, No. 111 East 14th-st.; H. Uhl, N. Y. *Staats Zeitung*; J. Windmueller, German Savings Bank.

SAMUEL P. WARREN,

ORGANIST OF GRACE CHURCH,
Will give his fifth recital of
CLASSICAL ORGAN MUSIC.
At the Association Hall, corner of 23d-st. and 4th-av.,
ON WEDNESDAY AFTERNOON, at 3 o'clock.
TICKETS FIFTY CENTS.
For sale at the music stores.

MEETINGS.

VETERANS OF THE WAR OF 1812 will meet at Military Hall, No. 193 Bowery, on TUESDAY, 22d inst., (Washington's Birthday,) at 2 o'clock P. M., in citizens' dress.

General H. RAYMOND,
Colonel ABRM. DALLY.

P. S.—As our present City Fathers have not made any appropriation, as was formerly done by others, to enable the Veterans to celebrate the national holidays, you will please get your dinners before leaving home.

MUSICAL.

A GREAT OFFER!!!

HORACE WATERS, NO. 481 BROADWAY, will dispose of ONE HUNDRED PIANOS, MELODEONS and ORGANS of six first-class makers, at extremely low prices, for cash, during this month, or will take from $5 to $25 monthly until paid; the same to let, and rent money applied if purchased. New Chickering pianos to rent. Monthly installments received for same.

IF YOU WANT A GOOD PIANO, CHEAP, call at MERRELL'S wareroom, 8 Union-square. Sold on installments or rented; any way to suit customers. Only look at them before you decide elsewhere.

BASS SINGER WANTED IN AN Episcopal church up town; a Churchman preferred. Address, giving reference and stating salary expected, S. L., Station F, New-York City.

INSTRUCTION.

ANTHON GRAMMAR SCHOOL.

NOS. 212 AND 214 5TH-AV.

MOUNT WASHINGTON INSTITUTE, No. 40 Washington-square, (South,) GEORGE W. CLARKE, A. M., Principal, fits boys of all ages for business or college on reasonable terms.

DOLBEAR'S COMMERCIAL COLlege, Nos. 873 and 875 Broadway, corner 18th-st.—Bookkeeping, writing, arithmetic, &c. Open day and evening. A private parlor reserved for ladies.

MISS C. MERLE.

English and French Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children,
NO. 7 EAST 27TH-ST.
Second quarter commences Feb. 2, 1870.
Circulars sent on request.

MRS. SYLVANUS REED'S

French and English Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, No. 101 East 38th-st., corner of Park-av., Murray Hill, will commence its sixth year the 22d September. Circulars sent on request.

IN FIRST-CLASS FAMILY ONLY, City or country.—Wanted a position as visiting or resident governess for an amiable, refined young lady of experience, ability, and good family; teaches higher English branches, Mathematics, Latin, Music, French and Drawing; best references given and required; terms low. Address C. W., Station D, New-York.

DREW LADIES' SEMINARY, CARMEL, N. Y.—Spring session of 19 weeks begins Feb. 21. Excellent accommodations and superior advantages in solid branches and the arts. Send for catalogue to the Principal, GEO. C. SMITH.

IRVING INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—A Boarding School for Boys. The school year will commence Sept. 14. For circulars apply to D. S. ROWE, M. A., Principal.

HENRY W. SIGLAR'S FAMILY SCHOOL for boys can accommodate a few more pupils. For circulars, references to patrons, &c., address the Principal, Newburg, N. Y.

HOME INSTITUTE—TARRYTOWN, N. Y. Young ladies can pursue a thorough course of instruction in English and French, and enjoy the care and comfort of home. Address Miss M. W. METCALF.

HUDSON RIVER INSTITUTE, AND Claverack College; for both sexes. Term opens April 4. Rev. ALONZO FLACK, A. M., President, Claverack, N. Y.

MAPLEWOOD YOUNG LADIES' INstitute, Pittsfield, Mass., Rev. C. V. SPEAR, Principal. The next semi-annual term opens March 3, 1870.

TEACHERS.

LESSONS IN ENGLISH, FRENCH, in which the advertiser is well versed, Latin, and an elementary knowledge of Spanish and music, would be imparted by a lady graduate of large experience, and who is possessed of most satisfactory credentials; salary neither demanded nor expected, simply a home for a very brief period; preference given to the country. Failing to secure the above position, would assume the duties of visiting governess at a moderate remuneration. References unexceptionable. Address for one week H. ALLINGWORTH, Brooklyn.

A LADY DESIRES ANOTHER ENgagement, in a refined family, to finish young ladies in first-rate music, singing, English, French, German, Italian, drawing and general education; she has traveled all over Europe; would not object to take charge of a widower's family; salary expected, $1,000. Address Mrs. S., care of L. Volkening, Esq., No. 23 South 5th-st., St. Louis, Mo.

A LADY, EXPERIENCED IN TEACHING English, French and music, desires a room and board in exchange; the best references. Address EXCHANGE, Box No. 160 *Herald* Office.

AMUSEMENTS.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE.

Corner 23d-st. and 8th-av.
JAMES FISK, JR..........Proprietor
JOHN F. COLE..........Manager and Treasurer
NEW-YORK JUBILANT.
HOUSES CROWDED TO OVERFLOWING.
The nightly announcement
STANDING ROOM ONLY.
SECURE YOUR SEATS.

Universally indorsed by Press and public as the most GORGEOUS, most MAGNIFICENT, most ELABORATE and most WONDERFUL spectacle of ANCIENT OR MODERN TIMES.

63,000 persons have witnessed this EXTRAORDINARY PRODUCTION during the past two weeks, being the largest audiences ever assembled in any modern theatre or amphitheatre in AMERICA OR EUROPE.

EVERY EVENING and SATURDAY MATINEE.
THE
12 TEMPTATIONS. 12
T. T. T.
12 TEMPTATIONS. 12
T. T. T.
SPECTACLE, BALLET, DRAMA,
OPERA, PANTOMIME, BURLESQUE,
DRAMATIC, LYRIC, TERPSICHOREAN.
THE GREAT FRENCH BALLET.
DEVRENA'S
GORGEOUS TRANSFORMATION SCENE.

Seats secured ten days in advance, at the box office; also at Schirmer's music store, No. 701 Broadway, and at the Erie Railroad ticket office, corner 23d-st. and Broadway.

SPECIAL NOTICE.—In order to accommodate families living at a distance, who cannot attend the theatre at night, an
EXTRA MATINEE
of the
TWELVE TEMPTATIONS
will be given on
WASHINGTON'S BIRTHDAY,
TUESDAY, FEB. 22, at 2 O'CLOCK.

FIFTH-AVENUE THEATRE.

24th-st., one door from Broadway.
Sole Lessee and Manager..........AUGUSTIN DALY
EVERY EVENING AT 8.
SATURDAY MATINEE AT 2.
MR. AUGUSTIN DALY'S
Comedy of Contemporaneous Society,
"FROU FROU,"
Based upon
THE REIGNING PARISIAN SENSATION,
and
Attended nightly by crowded audiences.

CHARACTERS by Miss Agnes Ethel, Fanny Davenport, Kate Newton, Mrs. Gilbert, Amy Ames, Mr. George Clarke, W. Davidge, James Lewis, George Parkes, DeVere, Jordan and Beekman.
A MOST REMARKABLE EMOTIONAL SUCCESS.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.

EXTRA MATINEE THIS DAY.
EXTRA MATINEE THIS DAY.
WASHINGTON'S BIRTHDAY,
AT 2 THIS AFTERNOON.
THE GREAT COMIC ACHIEVEMENT.
GEO. L. FOX'S HAMLET.
GEO. L. FOX'S HAMLET.
GEO. L. FOX'S HAMLET.
EULOGIZED BY THE ENTIRE PRESS.
APPLAUDED BY OVERFLOWING
AND APPRECIATIVE AUDIENCES.
EVERY EVENING UNTIL FURTHER NOTICE,
WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY MATINEES,
GEO. L. FOX, THE FAVORITE HAMLET,
supported by
A HIGHLY EFFICIENT COMPANY,
New and Elaborate Scenery, Vocal and Instrumental Music, together with a host of auxiliaries.
SECURE YOUR SEATS (the box plan open at the theatre, and at the theatre ticket office, No. 114 Broadway,) TWO WEEKS IN ADVANCE.

WOOD'S MUSEUM AND MENAGERIE.

Successor to Barnum's.
Broadway, corner of 30th-st.
OPEN EVERY DAY AND EVENING.
GRAND NATIONAL HOLIDAY TO-DAY.

At 2, LALLA ROOKH MATINEE.	At 8, FAUST.
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At 2, LALLA ROOKH MATINEE.	At 8, FAUST.

BOWERY THEATRE.

Second appearance of Miss Fanny Herring. Two performances WASHINGTON'S BIRTHDAY. Matinee at 2 o'clock—BATTLE OF BRANDYWINE and GAME COCK OF THE WILDERNESS. Evening—THREE FAST WOMEN and BATTLE OF BRANDYWINE. Friday Evening—Benefit of Miss Fanny Herring. Sunday Evening—George Francis Train. Grand Matinee Saturday.

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS.

NO. 585 BROADWAY.
GREAT SUCCESS—HUNDREDS TURNED AWAY.
Screams of laughter at the new pantomime of HASH.
THE BEST HASH IN THE CITY.
Hash you not seen the new Pantomime!
Delightful yells at the Fat Men's Ball. The Fat Men's Ball the Friscoe's greatest Burlesque. Take your partner to the Fat Men's Ball TO-MORROW NIGHT.

KELLY & LEON'S MINSTRELS.

720 Broadway. 720
Immense success of the new comic opera,
LE PETIT FAUST.
LEON as MARGUERITE.
FRENCH CLODHOPPER TROUPE.

JOHN HUSS AT PRAGUE AND BEFORE THE COUNCIL.
A LECTURE BY
REV. STEPHEN H. TYNG, JR.,
IN THE HALL OF THE
YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION,
23D-ST. AND 4TH-AV.,
ON WEDNESDAY, FEB. 23, AT 8 O'CLOCK.
Tickets, 50c. For sale at Randolph's, No. 770 Broadway; J. N. Pattison & Co.'s, Nos. 48 and 50 East 23d-st.; Carlton & Lanahan's, No. 805 Broadway; Young Men's Christian Association.

A PUBLIC TEMPERANCE MEETING will be held by New-York Division No. 1, Sons of Temperance, at the Thirteenth-st. Presbyterian Church, 13th-st., between 6th and 7th avs., on TUESDAY EVENING, Feb. 22. Rev. Alfred C. Roe, Secretary American Christian Commission, Rev. Stephen Merritt, Jr., G. W. P., S. of T., will address the meeting. An invitation is cordially extended to all.

LECTURES

HON. STEWART L. WOODFORD will lecture on "Phil. Sheridan, and his famous Raid in the Shenandoah Valley," at Cooper Institute, THURSDAY EVENING, Feb. 24, for the benefit of Centre-street Mission. Tickets for sale at all the principal music and book stores, and at the door. Doors open at 7 P. M.

A FREE LECTURE BY HON. HOOPER C. VAN VORST, in the New-York Port Society's Mariners' Church, corner Catharine and Madison sts., THIS EVENING. Subject—"Benjamin Franklin."

REV. G. J. MINGINS WILL GIVE A humorous lecture on California at the Elm-place Congregational Church, Brooklyn, THIS EVENING.

DANCING.

A. DODWORTH'S

CLASSES FOR DANCING,
Nos. 212 and 681 5th-av.
MORNINGS, AFTERNOONS AND EVENINGS
FOR CHILDREN, LADIES OR GENTLEMEN.
CAN COMMENCE AT ANY TIME.
SEND FOR A CIRCULAR.

DE GARMO'S

DANCING ACADEMY,
NO. 82 5TH-AV., CORNER 14TH-ST.
Morning, Afternoon and Evening Classes—Tuesdays and Fridays. Wednesdays and Saturdays.

HLASKO'S ACADEMY OF DANCING, 64 West 34th-st.—Morning and afternoon classes daily. Gentlemen Monday and Thursday, at 8 P. M.

LEGAL NOTICES.

NEW-YORK SUPREME COURT, County of Westchester.—WILLIAM PERRY against LETITIA IDA JONES.—Summons to the defendant.—You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the County of Westchester, at White Plains, in said county, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber, at his office in the Village of Tarrytown in said county, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will take judgment against you for the sum of two thousand one hundred and ten dollars and nineteen cents, with interest on $987 91 from April 9, 1868, and interest on $977 from Jan. 1, 1870, and interest on $145 28 from Feb. 5, 1870, besides the costs of this action.—Dated Feb. 5, 1870.
E. H. HUDSON, Plaintiff's Attorney, Tarrytown, N. Y.

The complaint in the above action was filed in the office of the Clerk of Westchester County at White Plains, in said County, on the 8th day of February, 1870.—Dated Feb. 8, 1870.
E. H. HUDSON, Plaintiff's Attorney.

MEDICAL.

DR. CANDEE,

of Montreal, Surgeon Chiropodist, treats all diseases of the feet. I also offer to the afflicted my great Indian remedy, composed only of roots, oils and gums, for corns, bunions, callouses, and all difficulties that the foot is heir to. Price per bottle, $1; sent to any address on receipt of price.

Office and operating room, No. 573 Broadway, N. Y., opposite Metropolitan Hotel, at C. C. Richmond's boot and shoe store.

A PHYSIOLOGICAL VIEW OF MARriage—Containing nearly 300 pages and 150 fine plates and engravings of the anatomy of the sexual organs, in a state of health and disease, with a treatise on self-abuse, its deplorable consequences upon the mind and body, with the author's plan of treatment—the only rational and successful mode of cure, as shown by the report of cases treated. A truthful adviser of the married and those contemplating marriage, who entertain doubts of their physical condition. Sent free of postage, to any address on receipt of 25 cents, in specie or postage stamps. Address Dr. LA CROIX, No. 31 Maiden-lane, Albany, N. Y.

LOSS OF MANHOOD OR IMPOTENCY, resulting from the follies of youth or other cause, young, middle-aged, or even old men, permanently restored to manly vigor. Those afflicted should be careful to find the right place. Dr. LEWIS has given his special attention to the cure of private diseases without mercury for the last forty years in New-York City. Office No. 7 Beach-st.

DR. OLIN, CONFIDENTIAL PHYsician, No. 27 Bond-st., of Union-wide reputation, cures the unfortunate. Boarding for patients in the establishment if desired. No matter who failed, state your case. Consultation free. Send three stamps for sealed pamphlet. Hours 9 A. M. to 9 P. M.

DR. HUNTER, NO. 86 BOND-ST., ONE door from Bowery, (late of No. 3 Division-st.,) can cure worst cases of private diseases, without mercury, in shorter time than any other physician, or no charge. Consultation and medicine, $5. Book, 80 pages, gratis.

DR. EVANS' OFFICE, NO. 94 CHATham-st., only place for speedy cure of private diseases; manhood restored by Dr. EVANS' Elixir.

NERVOUS DEBILITY AND PRIVATE complaints of either sex cured by Dr. EVANS, No. 94 Chatham-st. Manhood restored in fifteen minutes.

$1,000 REWARD FOR ANY PRIVATE disease that Dr. EVANS' remedies fail to cure. Apply to Dr. EVANS, No. 94 Chatham-st.

LOCAL NEWS IN BRIEF.

NEW-YORK.

Timothy and James Devine were brought up at the Essex Market Police Court yesterday, before Judge Ledwith, charged with breaking into a schooner belonging to Captain Hart, now lying at the foot of Twenty-third-street, on Saturday evening, and stealing property to the amount of $75. The prisoners admitted the offence, and stated that they had been induced to commit it by the representations of a person named James Hogan, who retained the stolen property in his possession. Hogan is known to the authorities as a desperate robber and leader of the river pirates, who, up to the present, has successfully defied all their attempts to connect him with the robberies on the river. The prisoners were held, and an order was issued for Hogan's apprehension.

A temperance meeting was held, last evening, at the St. John's Methodist Episcopal Church, on Fifty-third-street, near Eighth-avenue, under the auspices of the American Temperance Society. Addresses were made by Hon. Horace Greeley, Rev. Dr. Northrup and Rev. W. H. Clark, and a collection was taken up to aid in the dissemination of temperance books and tracts.

Mr. G. P. Morosini, who has recently been appointed Auditor of the Erie Railway Company in place of Mr. Calhoun, resigned, was formerly Assistant Auditor. Mr. Morosini has attained to this responsible position by industry, perseverance and the faithful discharge of his duties.

Bishop Janes, Rev. Mr. Vincent, of the Sunday School work, Rev. Dr. Kendrick and Rev. Isaac Riley will address the Union Temperance meeting at the North Presbyterian Church, corner of Thirty-first-street and Ninth-avenue, this evening.

The passengers by the Sound steamer *Old Colony*, which left New-York Thursday, at 4 o'clock P. M., did not get to Boston until Friday night at 10:30 o'clock. The steamer encountered a snow storm after reaching Point Judith Thursday night; the Captain, very wisely, and for which he was praised by the passengers, put back and anchored in calm water. Friday noon the steamer put into New-London, and the passengers were put upon a ferry boat and caught the Shore line train, and reached Boston as stated.

August Lutz was brought up at the Essex Market Police Court yesterday, before Judge Ledwith charged with breaking into the premises of Louis Berge, No. 342 East Seventeenth-street, on Sunday night, and taking away a quantity of piano tools estimated at $300. The prisoner effected an entrance into the house by breaking through the front, and was about to leave with the property in his possession, when he was discovered by Mr. Berge and detained until the arrival of an officer. The prisoner pleaded guilty and was committed for trial.

At the Essex Market Police Court, yesterday, before Judge Ledwith, James Gavigan was charged with breaking into the residence of Clements Ell, No. 203 Forsyth-street, on Sunday evening, and stealing a watch valued at $18. Gavigan obtained an entrance into the house by opening the door with a false key; but his movements awoke the residents of the house, and he was discovered. He was held to answer.

Last evening two men and two women, who are said to be noted pickpockets, named Mary Connolly, Mary Clarke, John Healy and Charles Clarke were noticed by some citizens going along Grant-street and into various stores, and their actions seeming suspicious to one of the citizens, he constituted himself an amateur detective and pounced upon them just as they were about to be arrested by two Fourth Precinct officers, who were watching them and waiting for them to consummate a crime before making the arrest. The interference of the citizen spoiled the case and the depredators could only be locked up on a charge of attempting to steal.

T. W. Myers, a wholesale liquor dealer at No. 37 South William-street, who was charged in the United States Commissioner's Office with making a fraudulent return of his income for 1868, has been discharged. It was shown that he had lost about $20,000 by speculating in stocks during 1868, which losses were not recorded on his books, and which exceeded in amount the discrepancy in his returns.

On Saturday evening, at about 7 o'clock, the Police and the stragglers yet in the streets were astonished at the sight of a gang of laborers who began to take up the paving of Broadway, opposite Murray-street. As the engineer in charge exhibited good warrant for his proceedings, he was not interfered with, and on Sunday morning church-goers were astonished at seeing a huge mound of earth in the centre of the street, and a trench nearly fifty feet long, twelve feet deep and ten feet wide. All questions addressed to the workmen were parried by evasive replies, but the following are the real facts of the case: The shaft connecting with the pneumatic tunnel, (with sides three bricks thick,) is built close to the sidewalk, on the City Hall side of Broadway. It is about ten feet deep, three feet wide and about seven feet long, and will be closed in by a grating. At the bottom of the shaft large pipes (three feet six inches in diameter) will be laid, running in a downward direction to meet the roof of the tunnel.

Joseph Cahn and Frank Solomon entered the store of Otto Ritter, No. 91 Chambers-street, under pretence of examining goods. Soon after they left three meerschaum pipes, valued at $80, were missed, and on their being arrested the property was found in their possession. Both were arraigned before Justice Hogan at the Tombs, and committed for trial in default of $2,500 bail each.

An inquest was held yesterday at the Morgue by Coroner Keenan in the case of John Carman, aged 57, who was injured on the spine several days ago by a box falling through a hatchway at the Fulton Fish Market. The box was pushed over by a half-witted boy, instead of being lowered. The jury rendered a verdict of accidental death.

A fire occurred yesterday afternoon in the basement of G. F. Darling's ship chandlery, at No. 75 Rutgers-slip, causing damage to the amount of $300; insured by the American, Importers' and Traders' and Tradesmen's Companies.

The liquor store of Thomas Bogam, on the first floor of No. 361 Hudson-street, was yesterday morning damaged by fire to the amount of $100. Fully insured.

Early yesterday morning the Police of the Third Precinct found at the corner of Washington and Vesey streets a mail bag, containing a number of letters, and marked "New-York City *via* Queenstown," and delivered it to the Post Office authorities.

Wm. W. Wood, Captain of the steamer *Thomas Collyer*, lying at the foot of Twelfth-street, North River, accidentally fell overboard and was drowned. The body was recovered, and remains on board the steamer awaiting an inquest by the Coroner.

A fire occurred last evening at No. 30 Greene-street, in the premises of E. Gumbruner, manufacturer of hair goods, doing a damage of $1,000 to the stock and slight damage to the building.

John Danner, aged 50 years, who resided in Second-avenue, near Fifty-sixth-street, and John Curren, aged 25 years, of No. 326 Stanton-street, died suddenly last evening. The Coroner was notified in both cases.

We are credibly informed by discreet persons, who investigate before they give, that they have been called upon for aid to bury children (three within ten days,) that were represented as having died at the New-York Society's Institution for the Relief of the Ruptured and Crippled. No deaths have occurred in the Institution within that period, and if they had they would have been properly cared for by the Society in accordance with the regulation of the Institution. But one patient has died in the Institution within the past six years, as patients are not retained when supposed to be incurable.

Two colored men, named Jones and Walsh, were brought up at the Jefferson Market Police Court, yesterday, before Judge Scott, charged with breaking into the premises of Mr. Clifton Bolton, No. 246 West Forty-third-street, on the 19th inst., and stealing two carpets worth $160. The property was found in their possession on Sunday evening by Officer Crittenden, of the Eighth Precinct, by whom they were arrested. They were held for trial.

BROOKLYN.

On Sunday evening, John Brownell, a laborer, residing at No. 185 Prospect-street, was arrested for committing a brutal assault upon his son, a boy of 8 years. It appears that the lad was sent by his mother to purchase some milk, but was asked by his father to bring whisky instead. The latter request he complied with, but was tempted to drink some by the way. Mrs. Brownell alleges that her husband, on discovering this, struck the lad, knocking him down, and then threw him into a tub of water, head foremost. The father denies ill-treating the boy, but states that owing to the effects of the liquor he fell down and hurt himself, and that the tub of water was employed to restore him to consciousness. Brownell was brought before Justice Walsh this morning and committed to jail for examination on Thursday.

The Ladies' Fair at Temperance Hall on Hamilton-avenue, near Hicks-street, is to be continued every evening for another week. The most gratifying success has attended the efforts of the fair saleswomen during the last week. The funds realized go to provide a new edifice for the congregation at present meeting in the Church of the Visitation, under the spiritual oversight of the Rev. T. O'Farrell, Pastor, and Father Reynolds, Curate. Mr. John Cunningham, President of the Van Brunt and Erie Basin Railway, officiates as Chief Manager; Mr. Patrick Lally as Treasurer, and Mr. Daniel O'Sullivan as Secretary. These gentlemen have been assisted by Mr. Thomas Forim, Mr. William Cody, and other gentlemen residing in the vicinity. The six tables which contain the large assortment of articles of ornament and use which form the *materiel* of the Fair, are presided over by Mrs. Stryppes and the Misses Kane and Clarke; the ladies of the choir, Mrs. Doherty and Miss Byrne; Mrs. Alderman Keating and Miss Cummings, Mrs. Simmons and assistants, Mrs. John Cunningham, Mrs. William Cody and Mrs. James Moore. Certain innocent and refreshing beverages and cigars are dispensed by Messrs. Costello & Frawley for the *habitués* of the smoking room.

Company A, of the Fourteenth Regiment, commanded by Captain Frank Doyle, held their third annual ball last evening at the Brooklyn Institute. Among those present were Generals Jesse Smith, Fowler and Jordan; Colonels Everdell, Debevoise and Jordan; Gunners Waugh and Homer, of the Navy; Major Schurig, the Register of Kings County, and Mr. Wm. Burrell, the Deputy Register. The affair passed off pleasantly.

On Sunday, 3,637 persons are reported as having visited Prospect Park. During the week ending Saturday, the number of visitors was 23,713.

Samonis, the proprietor of the Bath Hotel, and his barkeeper, who were arrested for assaulting John Bryson on Saturday evening, have been held to answer. The injured man was found to have sustained a fracture of the ankle, his head and body being also severely bruised. He lies at present in the City Hospital.

The apothecary Spinola, who keeps a drug store in Liberty-street, New-York, and was detained for assaulting his wife with a knife on Saturday evening, was brought before Justice Delmar yesterday morning. As Mrs. Spinola declined to prosecute, the case was dismissed.

Messrs. John Englis & Son will launch from their yard at Greenpoint, to-morrow, at 2:30 P. M., the new steamship *City of Merida*, built for Messrs. T. Alexandre & Sons, for their Havana and Mexican line. She is of a beautiful model and is 260 feet long, 37 feet beam, and 26 feet 6 inches deep. The machinery is being built by the Delamater Iron Works, all of the most approved and powerful kind, with a brass wheel. Her saloons and accommodations will be of the most comfortable and approved order.

The saloon-keeper McNamara, who was arrested on Sunday for shooting one of the inebriated party who invaded his premises, was, yesterday morning, brought before Justice Delmar to answer to the charge of felonious assault. McNamara denied shooting the man Francis intentionally, and pleaded not guilty to the general charge. His case was adjourned until the 26th inst. On the complaint of McNamara, Francis, who is a pilot on a tug-boat, was committed on a counter-charge of assault and battery. His case was also adjourned.

Corry Ryno, who was arrested on a charge of robbing Mr. Lewis Chichester, of No. 20 South Eighth-street, Williamsburg, of four $1,000 bonds and two $500 North Carolina bonds, was brought before Justice Voorhees yesterday morning; but the complainant not appearing, the prisoner was discharged.

Yesterday, at noon, the guard, consisting of sixty marines, and the crew, went aboard the first-class steam frigate *Colorado*, which vessel will leave on or about the 1st of March for her voyage to the East Indies.

WESTCHESTER COUNTY.

The coachhouse of Mr. George Jane, at East Morrisania, was discovered to be on fire at an early hour yesterday morning, and before the flames could be extinguished the coachhouse, with its contents and two small outbuildings, also a greenhouse, were completely destroyed. Loss estimated at $6,000. The fire was evidently the work of an incendiary.

A small house, occupied by Mr. C. V. Folin, at Fordham, was accidentally set on fire yesterday by his children who were playing with some matches. Notwithstanding the efforts of the Fire Department, the house and nearly all its contents were destroyed, a portion of the bedding only being rescued by the Police. Damage $3,500, of which there was an insurance of $700.

A cock fight for $500 is said to have taken place at Rogge's notorious cockpit in Melrose on Saturday night last.

A meeting of the taxpayers of the town of Rye was held at Well's Hall, Port Chester, on Saturday evening, to protest against the appropriation of more money for the purpose of laying out and making boulevards, so far as they are concerned.

A mass meeting of the taxpayers of East Chester has been called for Wednesday evening to oppose the expenditure of more money than already authorized upon the construction of boulevards in the town.

George S. Shultz, of Morrisania, while driving along Fordham-avenue in a wagon yesterday, was thrown from the vehicle, and thereby very badly injured about the head.

The Police of Morrisania made a descent upon a disorderly house in Second-street of that village on Sunday night, and arrested three men and three girls, who gave their names as Philip Wright, Jonas Foltz, George Myers, Ann Laherty, Sarah Wright and Rachel Woodruff, who were taken before Justice Hauptman, and after an examination yesterday, detained for sentence.

Yesterday some children playing with matches set fire to the house of C. V. Folin, in South Fordham, and it was entirely destroyed. It was valued at $3,000, and was insured for $700 in the Westchester County Mutual Insurance Company.

LONG ISLAND.

During the present Winter many of the toll gates on the turnpike and plank roads, in Queens County have been thrown open by the Highway Commissioners on account of the poor condition of the roads. By the charter this is the only penalty which can be enforced against the corporations. And when the toll from travel during the Winter time is not enough to pay the expenses of keeping the road in good order, they have a way of having the gates thrown open, relieving them from all trouble and anxiety, but as soon as Spring travel commences a little dirt here and there is thrown on the road and the gates are again shut. Jackson-avenue, between Flushing and Hunter's Point, a turnpike road, has been almost impassable during the past Winter.

A family named Dunn, residing on Sixth-street, in Hunter's Point, has been nearly swept away by remitting fever. The death of Mrs. Dunn, which occurred about a week since, has been followed by the successive deaths of four children, leaving only one child and the afflicted father of the family.

Jamaica Lodge, No. 346, F. and A. M., has arraigned to celebrate Washington's birthday by holding a reception this evening in their lodge room, to which a large number of citizens and ladies have been invited. Addresses are to be delivered by Hon. John J. Armstrong, County Judge, District-Deputy G. M. Prince, and others.

NEW-JERSEY.

The following prisoners were sentenced in the Hudson County Court of Quarter Sessions yesterday: William Nolan, assault and battery, fined $5 and costs; James Lynch, convicted of not returning a warrant, had his sentence suspended; Michael Tully, assault and battery, sentence suspended on condition of his paying the Court charges; Robert Grier, larceny of a shovel, County Jail thirty days; James and Thomas Loughlin, convicted of arson, sentence deferred till next Monday; Cornelius McCarthy, William Anderson, Henry Spurbick and Charles Stevens, convicted of petit larceny, were sentenced to the County Jail for forty-five days, thirty days, two months, and thirty days each, respectively, in the County Jail; James Jones, petit larceny, third offence, State Prison for six months; Henry Muller, larceny, two charges, County Jail two months.

Work has been commenced upon the Pemberton and New-York Railroad, which is to connect at Whiting Mills with the New-Jersey Southern Railroad, and run to Pemberton. It is hoped to have it completed in time to be ready for Summer travel between Philadelphia and Long Branch. Twenty-five passenger cars and 150 freight cars are in process of erection, for use upon the road.

Rev. Dr. McIlvaine, of Princeton College, has accepted the call to the pastorate of the High-street Presbyterian Church in Newark.

Yesterday morning an aged man named Richard Crawford, a resident of Lafayette, was found dead in his bed. He retired on Sunday night in good health. Coroner Burns was notified, and directed a *post-mortem* examination to be held.

The annual masquerade ball of the Jersey City Turnverein Society was held at Turner Hall last evening with unusual success.

A brakeman named Grice, on the New-Jersey Railroad, who had his skull fractured about a year ago by being struck by a signal at the Passaic Bridge, lingered till Sunday evening last, when he died.

The majority of the hatters of Orange compromised with their employers yesterday and resumed work. The finishers still hold out, but they are likely to arrange to commence work to-day.

The rise in the Passaic River by the recent rain, has done considerable damage to roads and property. Temperance Island was cut in two on Sunday by the current.

Wm. Cahill and Richard Raney are to run a two-mile foot race for $300, at the Paterson Race Course this afternoon.

The Paterson cigar dealers publish a card agreeing to close their places of business on Sundays hereafter.

Staging between Newark and Paterson has been suspended for want of patronage.

A special meeting of the Newark Board of Trade was held last evening. Twenty-five members were present. The following Committees were appointed: On Passaic River and Commercial Interests, A. A. Smalley, Thomas B. Peddie, T. W. Dawson, J. M. Randall, J. H. Lowell. Committee on Railroad Interests, D. Campbell, T. D. Sealey, D. C. Dodd, E. L. Jay, Robert Ballentine.

THE CITY OF BOSTON.

Apprehensions for the Safety of the Steamer—Twenty-five Days Since She was Heard from—Description of the Vessel.

Nothing has yet been heard from or of the steamer *City of Boston* of the Inman line, which as stated in the Times of the 20th inst., left this port on the 25th of January and cleared at Halifax on the 28th, for Liverpool. She has not been spoken, as far as yet ascertained, by any vessel arriving here or at any British port, but the painful anxiety caused by the report of Captain Hackett of the schooner *Charles Tupper*, of the steamer seen off Sable Island, has been dissipated by the telegram received by the agent of the Inman line in this City. The *City of Boston* must have been far beyond Sable Island on the 8th inst., and would not have used such signals as were observed by Captain Hackett.

The missing steamer was built by Messrs. Todd & McGregor at Partick near Glasgow, and was launched on the 15th of November, 1864. She is a remarkably fine specimen of naval architecture, having, like the rest of the numerous fleet belonging to the Inman line, been built with especial care, and has always received the highest premium at Lloyd's, and been ranked in the highest classification by the Association of Underwriters in Liverpool.

In her general build and aspect the *City of Boston* bears a strong resemblance to the splendid steamer, which in speed rivals those of the Cunard line, the *City of London*, belonging to the same Company, and as well as the others which constitute the Inman fleet, she is large, commodious and handsome, and is propelled by engines of great power. The *City of Boston* is an iron vessel, and in her construction the greatest care was taken in selecting the very best material as regards tenacity and strength, while every attention was paid to secure speed, safety and comfort to all on board of her. Besides being a mail steamer she is designed as a passenger ship of the first order, and is 365 feet long in the keel and four rake, and measures 332 feet in length over all; her moulded beam width is 39 feet, and she is 27 feet 6 inches deep in the hull, from the bottom of her hold to the spar deck. She is of 2,278 tons of the old measurement, and is propelled by two engines of 300-horse power, (nominal,) and was built with a three-flange propeller, but the engines are capable of working up to considerably more than 600-horse power. The *City of Boston*, like the rest of the Inman fleet, is ship-rigged, a large spread of canvass being assigned to her to act in aid of her propeller in securing steadiness and speed in sailing. The ribs, beams and plating of this fine vessel are all exceedingly strong and built of the best material, the whole of the framing is securely bound together by heavy stringer plates and ties, and the ship is transversely divided into eight compartments by seven strong and well-secured water-tight bulkheads, which reach from the keelson to the upper deck.

As might well be supposed in so large and fine a ship, the passenger accommodations on board the *City of Boston* are of the very best description. The principal saloon is 40 feet long by 18 feet wide, and is 7 feet 6 inches high in the ceiling, and is fitted up with the usual luxurious elegance which characterizes this line. The staterooms connected with the saloon are capacious, well furnished and efficiently supplied with the means of ventilation. Of these there are a sufficient number to accommodate upwards of a hundred first-class passengers. The accommodations for passengers of the second and third classes are also ample and of the best kind. Every department connected with the management and working of the ship, which is under the command of Captain Halcrow, is of the very best description, and consequently every hope is entertained of her ultimate safety. She is provisioned for fifty-eight days, and this apart from her cargo, which consists in a great measure of supplies of food.

Captain Brooks, of the *City of Brooklyn*, which arrived here on Sunday evening, reports strong easterly gales during the whole of the voyage, and the officers of ships which arrived yesterday report heavy ice fields on the course the *City of Boston* must have taken. The propeller attached to the vessel is a new two-flange one, fitted during her last visit to this port, her original three-flange propeller having been broken during her last voyage from Liverpool. Captain Brooks is of opinion that the strength of the new propeller would not be sufficient to enable her to make headway against the adverse winds which she must have encountered, and, therefore, that the worst to be feared is that she has been driven out of her course; but he and other Captains recently arrived express confident opinions that she will ultimately reach Liverpool safely.

Washington's Birthday—How it will be Observed.

No extended preparations have been made for the celebration of the 138th anniversary of Washington's birthday in this City to-day. A parade of the Veterans of 1812 will be a prominent feature of its observance.

A full choral service will be held in Trinity Church at 11 A. M., and Washington's Farewell Address will be read. Mr. James Ayliffe will ring a number of psalms, hymns, &c., previous to the service. After the service the following programme will be performed on the chimes: Ringing the changes on eight bells. "Red, White and Blue." "Yankee Doodle." "Coming Through the Rye." "Bould Soger Boy." "Old Dog Tray." "Let the Merry Church Bells Ring." "Blue Bells of Scotland." Airs from the "Child of the Regiment." "On to the Field of Glory." "Columbia, the Gem of the Ocean." "Hark, the Conquering Hero Comes." "Viva L'America." "Yankee Doodle."

The pupils of the Cooper Union will observe the day by appropriate exercises at the Cooper Institute. The following is the programme: Music—National Airs. Prayer. Selections from Washington's Farewell Address, Professor J. E. Frobisher. Music—"Washington's March." Influence of Education, O. L. Perry. Music—Selection from "Barbe Bleue." Gratitude, J. Goff. Music—"Schwalben Abschied." Political Despotism, J. J. Carolan. Music—"Marseillaise." Progress, Thos. Duffy. Music "The Advance." A Vital Question, Jas. Dunn. Music—"Aurora." Recitation—"The American Flag," G. W. Curtis, by a lady. Music—"Red, White and Blue." Benediction. Music—"Vox Populi Medley."

Government Departments will be closed to business. The Post Office will remain open until 10 o'clock A. M., and no mails will be distributed or sent after that time during the day. There will be no City deliveries after 9 o'clock.

The Custom House will be open until 10 o'clock A. M., for the clearance and entry of vessels. Business will not be entirely suspended in the United States building in Chambers-street to-day, there being no law which makes Washington's birthday a holiday.

The Weather and the Skating Rinks.

The cold snap which followed close on the heels of the heavy shower of Sunday evening, culminated yesterday in a regular old-fashioned Winter day. A high wind prevailed all day, and the thermometer fell to a point several degrees lower than on any day before this season. From 5 o'clock yesterday morning to midnight were the coldest nineteen hours experienced this Winter. About sunrise the mercury in the thermometer stood at 18° above zero; at noon and 3 P. M., 23°; at 6 P. M., 21°; at 11 P. M., 17°. On Dec. 7, 1869, the mercury indicated a lower temperature. At sunrise it indicated 76° above zero, but at noon 16°; at 3 P. M., 27°, and 11 P. M., 21°. Of late years the coldest weather was on Jan. 8, 1866, when the mercury stood in or around New-York from 7° to 15° below zero. During the period from 1840 to 1850 (both years inclusive) the mercury did not reach zero. The reading of the barometer at 7 A. M. yesterday, was 29.85 inches; at noon, 29.92; at 11 P. M., 30.06. The wind during the day was from the northwest and west. Light snow squalls prevailed at 4:20 P. M., and at 7:30 and 7:50 P. M.

"It's an ill wind that blows nobody any good," and while those who were thinly clad and unduly exposed to the elements found fault with the sudden change in the weather, those fond of the exhilarating pastime of skating congratulated themselves that there would soon be an opportunity to again indulge in their favorite amusement.

The rinks and ponds were thinly coated with ice yesterday, which was increased in thickness by the steady cold of last night. To-day, therefore, we can reasonably hope for a resumption of the popular amusement of skating.

Opening of Public School No. 10 in Brooklyn.

The new school building for District No. 10 will be open for inspection to-day, preparatory to the reception of pupils on the day following. Public School No. 10 is a plain three-story and basement brick building, provided with excellent heating apparatus and the most thorough appliances for securing a constant supply of fresh air. Situated on the summit of the same high ridge of land as Green-Wood and Prospect Park, facing the bay—which it overlooks—and Staten Island, as well as the Cities of New-York and Brooklyn, it commands a view unsurpassed in beauty and extent of surrounding scenery. It is situated on Seventh-avenue, near Middle-street. The cost, including the four lots upon which it is built, has been about $90,000. It will accommodate 1,700 scholars.

The Excelsior Iron Works—Trouble with the Men Discharged.

On the 15th of last December eleven iron moulders left the employment of George R. Jackson, Burnet & Co., of the Excelsior Iron Works, by order of the Moulders' Union, and their places were supplied by competent workmen, to whom the highest wages were paid, and the firm has proceeded with the execution of orders with entire success, casting every day. Four of the best of the strikers started a coöperative foundry. The balance have remained in the vicinity of the works to prevent persons from entering the employment of the [illegible] conduct, and two of the [illegible] Gettysburg. They were bound over to keep the peace. Last Friday night four of the men employed at the works were attacked on a Brooklyn ferry boat. One was severely injured, being knocked down with an iron bar, and an attempt was made to throw him overboard. Two of these ruffians were promptly arrested and committed by Justice Scott, of Essex Market, for trial.

The firm was visited by a Committee of the Moulders' Union, represented by their President, and they demanded the discharge of competent workmen and the reinstatement of the strikers, which was denied.

Masked Balls last Night.

Masked balls were held by the following German societies last night: The singing society "Liederhain," Mr. Godfrey Vogel, President, and Mr. John Rueckner, Musical Director, at Dramatic Hall, Nos. 46 and 48 East Houston-street. The Bloomingdale Turnverein, Mr. Edward Gottschling, President, at Munzinger's Hall, Nos. 147 and 149 West Thirty-second-street, and the Singing Society "Loreley-Bund," Mr. John Zimmermann, President, and Mr. Fredrick Kruger, Musical Director, at the National Assembly Rooms, Nos. 334 to 344 West Forty-fourth-street. The balls were well attended, and fine toilettes, interesting fancy dresses and amusing masks were there in abundance. The hearty feeling common among German singers and Turners prevailed.

Labor Meetings Last Night.

The New-York Coöperative Clothing Manufacturing Company held its regular meeting last night at No. 10 Stanton-street. The regular weekly installments, towards raising the necessary capital for the Company, were paid by the members, and also new members admitted.

The New-York Mutual Benevolent and Protective Society of Operative Painters held a meeting at Demilt Hall last night, and read and adopted a new constitution and by-laws.

The New-York Coöperative Building Lot Society met at No. 214 Bowery last night, when over $600 were subscribed by the members.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

London, Feb. 21.—American Securities opened quiet and steady. Stocks steady. American Securities closed quiet. The following table shows the course of prices during the day:

	11 A.M.	2 P.M.	7 P.M.
Consols for money	92¼	92¼	92⅜
Consols for account	92¼	92¼	92⅜
U. S. 5-20s of 1862	88⅜	88⅜	88⅞
U. S. 5-20s of 1865 (old)	88⅛	88⅛	88⅜
U. S. 5-20s of 1867	87⅛	87⅜	87⅜
U. S. 10-40s	84⅞	84⅜	84⅜
Illinois Cent. Railroad Shares	110⅛	110⅛	111⅛
Erie Railroad Shares	21⅜	22⅛	22⅜
Atl'c and Gt. West'n R. R. Sh's	30	30⅛	30⅜

Frankfort, Feb. 21.—United States Five-twenty Bonds opened active and firm at 93⅛@93⅜ for the old issue.

Bonds closed active and firm. Five-twenties, 93⅛@93⅜ for the issue of 1862.

Havre, Feb. 21.—Cotton opens heavy for both on spot and afloat; Tres Ordinaire, on the spot, 135⅛f. ⅌ cwt.

Cotton closed quiet on spot and afloat.

Antwerp, Feb. 21.—Petroleum opens firm.

Petroleum closed firm at 60⅛f.

Liverpool, Feb. 21—7 P. M.—Cotton—The market opened dull and continued dull. Middling Uplands—At 11 A. M., 11⅛d.@11¼d.; at 2 P. M. 11⅛d.@11¼d., and closed at 11⅛d.@11¼d. Middling Orleans—At 11 A. M., 11⅜d.; at 2 P. M. 11⅜d., and closed at 11⅜d. The sales of the day were 10,000 bales, of which 2,000 bales were taken for speculation and export. Shipments from Bombay since last report, to the 19th inst., 10,000 bales.

Breadstuffs closed firmer and Pork flat. The quotations at 2 P. M. were: Wheat, 7s. 6d. ⅌ cental for No. 2 Red Western; Peas, 34s. 6d.; Pork, 94s. ⅌ bbl. for Eastern Prime Mess; Lard firmer but not higher; Cheese, 74s. ⅌ cwt. for the best grades of American fine.

Paris, Feb. 21—The Bourse opened firm; Rentes, 73f. 80c., and closed firm; Rentes, 73f. 62c.

London, Feb. 21—7 P. M.—Sugar closed firmer for both on the spot and afloat. Linseed Oil opened at £32 5s., and closed at £32 10s.@£32 15s. ⅌ ton. Spirits of Turpentine opened at 30s. 6d., and closed at 30s. 3d.@30s. 6d. ⅌ cwt.

DOMESTIC MARKETS.

Chicago, Feb. 21.—Exchange steady at par selling, 1-10 off buying. Flour quiet at $3 60@$4 75 for Spring Extras. Wheat firm at 81⅛c.@81¾c. for No. 2; in the afternoon No. 2 was firm at 82c. cash; 82⅜c. seller March. Corn quiet at 69½c.@69¾c. for No. 2; in the afternoon No. 2 steady at 69½c. cash; 69⅛c.@70c. seller March. Oats quiet at 38½c. for No. 2. Rye steady at 67c.@68c. for No. 2. Barley dull for all grades except Canada, which sold freely at 98c.@$1 10. Highwines quiet and very firm at 82½c. Provisions firm and steady. Mess Pork firm; sales at $27 cash buyer February and seller March. Lard quiet at 15c.@15⅛c. Hams firm at 14½c.@15c. for Sweet-pickled, 13½c. for Green. Dry-salted Meats—Shoulders, 10⅛c.@10½c.; Rough Sides, 12⅛c.@13c.; Short Rib Middles, 14c. Dressed Hogs quiet and easy at $10 37½@$10 62½. Live Hogs firm at $8 50@$9 30 for Common to Extra. Cattle in fair demand at $5@$7 87½ for Good Cows to Extra shipping Beeves. Receipts—6,000 bbls. Flour, 38,000 bushels Wheat, 19,000 bushels Corn, 11,000 bushels Oats, 2,600 bushels Rye, 6,000 bushels Barley, 4,000 Hogs. Shipments—7,000 bbls. Flour, 9,500 bushels Wheat, 12,000 bushels Corn, 2,400 bushels Oats, 2,500 bushels Barley, 3,000 Hogs.

Albany, Feb. 21.—Wheat dull and nominal. Rye, 85c.@90c. for State. Corn very dull at 86c.@$1 10 for New and Old. Oats firm and in request at 56c. for State. Nothing of importance doing in Barley. The supply of Beeves was large, being 5,644 head; the average quality was none too good. The highest price realized was 9¾c.; good butchering Steers, 8c.@8½c., a decline of from ½c.@¾c.; the decline on medium grades was ½c.@¾c.; Milch Cows, $45@$65 for common, $60@$70 for medium, and $80@$100 for fancy. Sheep—Receipts, 17,400 head. The demand was moderate; the average quality was fair. There was but little change to note, though if anything prices are ¼c. off; common to fair, 5c.@6c.; medium, 6½c.@7c.; good to extra, 7c.@8c. Hogs in good supply. The market was strong; Western, 11⅛c.@11⅜c.; State, 12c.@12⅛c.

St. Louis, Feb. 21.—The general market is extremely dull, with scarcely anything doing. Tobacco unchanged. Flour unchanged. Wheat unchanged. Corn unchanged. Cotton nominally lower at 23⅛c.@24c. Oats dull at 49c.@53c. Barley dull at $1@$1 05 for Minnesota; $1 35 for Choice Fall. Rye quiet at 70c.@72c. Whisky steady. Pork firm at $27 50@$27 75. Dry-salted Meats firm at 10¾c.@11c. for Shoulders; 14¾c. for Clear Rib Sides; 15c.@15⅛c. for Clear Sides. Bacon quiet at 12¾c. for Shoulders; 16c.@16⅛c. for Clear Rib Sides; 16⅝c. for Clear Sides. Lard nominal. Cattle steady at $5@$6 for prime to choice; $6@$6 50 for Extra. Live Hogs nominal. Receipts—Flour, 6,000 bbls.; Wheat, 1,800 bushels; Corn, 1,900 bushels; Oats, 14,000 bushels; Barley, 2,200 bushels.

Cincinnati, Feb. 21.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat declining. Red Winter, $1 06@$1 08. Corn dull at 68c.@70c. Oats steady at 52c.@55c. Barley dull at $1@$1 25. Cotton dull; Middling, 22¼c. Tobacco firm and in good demand at full prices. Whisky in demand at 94c.; sales 800 bbls. Mess Pork held $27 50 for city, $27 25 offered. Bulk Meats firm; Shoulders, 13¼c.; Clear Rib, 13¾c.; Clear Sides, 14¼c.@15c., loose; demand light. Bacon unchanged; Shoulders neglected; offered at 12½c.; sides in good demand at 16c. for Clear Rib, 16¾c. for Clear; 17c. now asked for Clear; Lard firm; steam, 14⅜c.@15c.; kettle, 15½c. Sugar-cured Hams, 18c.@19c. Exchange dull at ⅛@1-10 off buying.

Philadelphia, Feb. 21.—Cotton dull and unchanged. Flour firm and active; Superfine, $4 25@$4 50; Extras, $4 62½@$4 75. Spring Wheat—Extra Family, $5 25@$6; Pennsylvania Extra Family, $5 25@$5 75; Indiana and Ohio, $5 25@$6 25; Fancy, $6 50@$7 50. Wheat in light demand; Red, $1 24@$1 25; White, $1 40@$1 55. Rye unchanged. Corn in fair demand; prices unchanged. Oats steady at 54c.@55c. Petroleum nominal; Crude, 21c.; Refined, 28¾c. Groceries unchanged. Provisions dull. Mess Pork, $26 50. Lard, 15½c. Whisky dull at 98c.@$1 for wood and iron-bound.

Oswego, Feb. 21.—Flour steady and unchanged; sales 1,200 bbls. at $5 75 for No. 1 Spring; $6@$6 25 for Amber Winter; $6 50@$6 75 for White, and $7@$7 25 for Double Extra. Wheat quiet; No. 1 Milwaukee Club held at $1 20. Corn quiet at $1 03. Barley inactive; Up-lake Canada held at $1. Cornmeal, $2 25 for Bolted, and $2 15 for Unbolted, ⅌ cwt. Millfeed in moderate demand; Shorts, $18@$20; Shipstuffs, $23@$25; Middlings, $30@$33 ⅌ ton. Railroad Freights—Flour to Boston, 80c.; to New-York, 65c.; to Albany, 57c.

Baltimore, Feb. 21.—Cotton dull and nominal; Middling, 24c. Flour quiet; low grades very firm, but prices unchanged. Wheat unchanged; Pennsylvania, $1 25@$1 27. Corn—White firm at 96c.@98c.; Mixed dull at 93c. Oats steady at 53c.@54c. Rye dull at 95c.@$1. Mess Pork firm at $27 50@$28. Bacon firm; Rib Sides, 15¾c.@16c.; Clear Rib, 16⅛c.@16¾c.; Shoulders, 12¾c.@15c. Hams, 19c.@20c. Lard quiet at 16¼c. Whisky, 99c.@$1.

Buffalo, Feb. 21.—In store here: Wheat, 684,000 bushels; Oats, 142,000 bushels; Corn, 37,000 bushels; Barley, 70,000 bushels; Peas, 8,000 bushels; Rye Malt, 20,000 bushels; Rye, 14,000 bushels; Barley Malt not given. No business was transacted to-day, except a sale of 3 cars White Michigan Wheat at $1 43. Prices nominally unchanged for Flour and Grain. Pork firmer at $26 50. Highwines held at 99c.

Louisville, Feb. 21.—Tobacco—Sales 48 hhds. at $4 20@$5 50 for trash, $6@$7 for Lugs, $7 50@$9 for Low Leaf, $10@$11 for Medium Leaf. Cotton declining; sales at 23c. Flour quiet and unchanged. Grain quiet and unchanged. Provisions firm. Bacon—Clear Ribs, 16¼c.; Clear Sides, 16¾c. Bulk Meats—Shoulders, 11¾c.; Clear Rib Sides, 14¾c.; Clear Sides, 15¼c. Hams—Sugar-cured, packed, 19½c. Lard, 16c., for tierce. Whisky, 93c.

New-Orleans, Feb. 21.—Flour firm at $5 60@$6@$6 30. Corn active; Yellow, $1 15; White, $1 17½. Oats, 68c.@70c. Bran, $1 75. The supply of Hay is light; quoted at $34@$35. Bacon, 13¾c.@17½c.@18¼c. Lard—Tierce, 16¼c.@16½c.; Keg, 18c.@18½c. Pork, $28@$28 50. Sugar, 12c.@12½c. Molasses firmer; Prime, 78c.@80c. Whisky, 90c.@$1 02½. Coffee quiet; stock, 33,000 bags; Fair, 15¼c.@16¼c. Gold, 119⅛. Exchange—Sterling, 129⅛; New-York Sight, par.

Philadelphia, Feb. 21.—Beef Cattle in fair demand, but 25c. lower; sales 1,800 head Extra Pennsylvania and Western Steers, $9 50@$10; Choice, $10 50; Fair to Good, $7@$8; Common, $5 50@$6 50. Sheep in fair demand; sales 12,000 at $5@$8 50. Hogs firmer; sales 2,800 at $13@$13 75.

Milwaukee, Feb. 21.—Flour unchanged. Wheat firmer; No. 1, 87½c.; No. 2, 82¾c. Oats steady at 41c. for No. 2. Corn nominal. Rye nominal. Dressed Hogs nominal. Receipts—1,600 bbls. Flour, 6,000 bushels Wheat. Shipments—3,000 bbls. Flour, 5,000 bushels Wheat.

Memphis, Feb. 21.—Cotton flat at 23c.@23½c.; receipts, 2,364 bales; exports, 4,273 bales. Flour steady; Superfine, $5@$5 75. Corn, 90c.@92c. Oats, 65c.@66c. Pork, $29. Lard, 16c.@17½c. Bacon nominal; Shoulders, 11½c.; Sides, 15½c.

Mobile, Ala., Feb. 21.—Cotton—Net receipts, 1,171 bales; exports, coastwise, 94 bales; sales 900 bales, 800 of which were sold on Saturday after the report closed; stock, 71,180 bales; market dull; Middling, 23¼c.

Wilmington, N. C., Feb. 21.—Spirits of Turpentine quiet at 43½c. Rosin firmer at $1 70 for Strained, and $4@$4 50 for Pale. Crude Turpentine weaker at $1 65@$2 90. Tar steady at $2. Cotton dull at 23c.@23¼c.

Detroit, Feb. 21.—Wheat, upper grades firm; Extra White, $1 25; Regular lower at $1 24. [illegible]

New-Orleans, La., Feb. 21.—Cotton—Net receipts, [illegible] bales; total, 13,772 [illegible] stock, [illegible] bales. Market dull, heavy; holders, in whom sales seem unwilling to make concessions. Middling, 22½c.@23c.

Norfolk, Va., Feb. 21.—Cotton—Net receipts, 1,234 bales; exports, coastwise, 1,816 bales; sales 100 bales; stock, 2,462 bales. Market dull and prices lower; Middling, 22½c.@23c.

Boston, Mass., Feb. 21.—Cotton—Net receipts, 179 bales; coastwise, 3,475 bales; total, 3,654 bales; sales, 300 bales; stock, 7,000 bales; market quiet and weak; Middling, 24¼c.

Cleveland, Feb. 21.—Wheat dull; No. 1 Red Winter, $1 13; No. 2 Red Winter held, $1 06@$1 09. Corn nominal. Oats—Nothing doing. Rye quiet and nominal. Barley quiet and nominal.

Charleston, S. C., Feb. 21.—Cotton—Net receipts, 888 bales; exports, coastwise, 329 bales; sales none; stock, 18,571 bales; market dull; prices nominal; Middling, 23¼c.

Savannah, Ga., Feb. 21.—Cotton—Receipts, 268 bales; exports, coastwise, 49 bales; sales, 150 bales; stock, 61,492 bales; market drooping; Middling, 23¼c.

Augusta, Ga., Feb. 21.—Cotton dull and drooping; sales, 168 bales; receipts, 444 bales; Middling, 23¼c.@23½c.

Baltimore, Feb. 21.—Cotton dull and nominal; Middling, 24c. Receipts, 179 bales; sales, 500 bales; stock, 11,739 bales.

Weather Report.

NEW-YORK, Monday, Feb. 21—9 A. M.

Place.	Wind.	Weather.	Ther.
Port Hastings	W	Cloudy	33
Boston	N. W.	Cloudy	37
New-York	W	Clear	16
Philadelphia	N. W.	Clear	18
Wilmington, Del.	N	Clear	18
Washington	N. W.	Clear	12
Richmond	N	Clear	22
Charleston	N. N. W.	Clear	27
Savannah	N. W.	Clear	30
Augusta, Ga.	W	Clear	30
Oswego	N. W.	Snowing	14
Buffalo	E	Clear	4
Pittsburg	S. E.	Clear	2
Chicago	N. W.	Clear	2 below
Louisville	N. W.	Clear	4 above
New-Orleans	E	Clear	34
Key West	N	Cloudy	60
Havana	N	Cloudy	70

Movements of Ocean Steamers.

FOR EUROPE.

City of Cork	Feb. 22	New-York	Liverpool.
Hammonia	Feb. 22	New-York	Hamburg.
Minnesota	Feb. 23	New-York	Liverpool.
China	Feb. 23	New-York	Liverpool.
Tarifa	Feb. 24	New-York	Liverpool.
Cella	Feb. 26	New-York	London.
England	Feb. 26	New-York	Liverpool.
City of Brooklyn	Feb. 26	New-York	Liverpool.
Main	Feb. 26	New-York	Bremen.

FOR RIO, HAVANA, &C.

South America	Feb. 21	New-York	Rio.
City of Mexico	Feb. 22	New-York	Vera Cruz.
Columbia	Feb. 24	New-York	Havana.
Tybee	Feb. 26	New-York	St. Domingo.

Foreign Mails Close at Post Office.

TUESDAY.

For Europe, *via* Plymouth, Cherbourg and Hamburg, by the *Hammonia*, at 10 A. M. No supplementary mail. For Mexico, *via* Sisal and Vera Cruz, by the *City of Mexico*, at 10 A. M.

Closing of Domestic Mails.

North, Poughkeepsie Way	5 A. M.; 2 P. M.
North, through *via* H. R. R. R. and New-York Central	5 A. M.; 4:30, 9 P. M.
North Way, *via* Harlem R. R., Chatham Four Corners	5 A. M.
East, *via* New-Haven	5 A. M.; 1:30, 6 P. M.
East, *via* Newport	4 P. M.
East, New-Haven Way	5 A. M.; 2:30 P. M.
East, Fall River, rail	6 P. M.
South, Through	7 A. M.; 7:30 P. M.
Philadelphia Way	5 A. M.; 4:30 P. M.
West Mail, through to Harrisburg, Pittsburg, Cincinnati, St. Louis, Louisville, Indianapolis, Columbus, Chicago, St. Paul, St. Joseph, Salt Lake and Denver	7 A. M.; 6:30 P. M.
West Mail, through to Cleveland, Toledo, and by A. & G. Western R. R. to Franklin and Meadville, Penn., &c.	5 A. M.; 4:30 P. M.

Passengers Sailed.

In steamship Alaska, for Aspinwall and California.—Miss Dook, Miss Vidal and sister, Miss Henriques, Manuel Eustis, wife and 2 children, J. H. Bond, J. J. Madrig, Louis Mellan, Mrs. Owens, nurse and 3 children, Mrs. Kuth, nurse and 3 children, Mr. Bush, wife, nurse and 3 children, Daniel Hulm, Captain S. T. Kissam, Hyppolyte Uhrey, Gustave Scherrer, Captain A. Meyers, Geo. Brunsing, Antonio Berio, James Rogers, Mary Rogers, Sarah Williams, H. Mysing, L. Wagner, H. Berg, M. Espin, General Hein, C. H. Thorne, S. Rubenstein, G. Lent Rey and wife, J. McLaughlin and wife, Miss Ellen Davis, Miss Kate Martin, Mrs. J. H. Still, Walter S. Johnson, Captain C. A. Stillman, wife and child, Mrs. Elizabeth Gallagher, General G. P. Ihrie and wife, C. P. Holcombe, S. Parmalee and wife, J. H. Pierce, George Sauder, J. P. Clemes, J. H. Clemes, Edwin Johnson, E. L. Anchie, Mrs. L. Leigh, T. E. Andrews, Miss Jane McEvoy, E. Coomes and wife, B. M. Glynn, F. S. Hastings, Mrs. Davis, Chas. Munn, Mrs. Cocks and children, Jas. O. Thomas, F. A. Atherton, Danl. Bornstein, wife and child, W. Patterson and child, Mary A. Winton and child, J. M. Bornstein and wife, Mary Howes, and a large number in the steerage.

Passengers Arrived.

Feb. 21—*In steamship Cella, from London.*—Chas. F. Baxter, Henry Atkinson, Emily Wetterlind, John D. Killer, Thomas Hunter, Maria Hunter, Aug. Hunter, Elizabeth Fisher, Henry Ballen, Eliza Leggett, Israel Maddock, Jos. Maddock, Vincent Balad, Marianne Peyre.

NEWS PACKAGES FOR THE PRESS.

Captains and pursers of vessels arriving at this port are requested to deliver packages addressed to the New-York Associated Press, only to parties exhibiting the written authority of J. W. Simonton, General Agent.

News packages for the *Journal of Commerce*, *Times*, *Tribune*, *World*, *Sun*, *Express*, *Evening Post*, *Commercial Advertiser*, *Staats Zeitung* and *New-Yorker Demokrat*, should also be delivered only to the same parties.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.
Sun rises.... 6 45 | Sun sets.... 5 44 | Moon sets..12 21
HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.
Sandy Hook.12 53 | Gov. Island. 1 42 | Hell Gate.. 3 04

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....MONDAY, Feb. 21.

Cleared.

Steamships South America, Tinklepaugh, Rio Janeiro, &c., W. R. Garrison; Alaska, Gray, Aspinwall, Pacific Mail Steamship Co.; Leo, Dearborn, Savannah, Murray, Ferris & Co.; Franconia, Bragg, Portland, J. F. Ames.

Brig A. McLoon, Munro, Key West, S. C. Loud & Co.; J. & G. Wright, (Br.,) Wright, Matanzas, Heney & Parker.

Schrs. Crown Point, Perkins, St. Pierre, Mart, B. J. Wenberg; Wild Pigeon, Crane, Galveston, C. W. Adams & Co.; Ocean Pearl, Read, Maranham and Para, L. Ludmann & Co.; L. S. Davis, Bishop, Cardenas, E. Sanduz & Dols; F. J. Lockwood, St. John, Cardenas, Thomas, Holmes & Co.; Thomas Holcomb, Maxey, Havana, H. J. Quinan.

Arrived.

Steamship E. C. Knight, Johnson, Washington, D. C., and Alexandria, with mdse. and passengers to Phillips & Brown.

Steamship Weybosset, Parrish, New-Orleans Feb. 13, with mdse. and passengers to Chas. H. Mallory & Co. Experienced heavy weather during the passage.

Steamship Mississippi, Handy, New-Orleans Feb. 13, via S. W. Pass 14th, with mdse. and passengers to Frederic Baker.

Steamship South Carolina, Adkins, Charleston Feb. 17, with mdse. and passengers to Henry R. Morgan & Co.

Steamship Volunteer, Jones, Wilmington, N. C., Feb. 17, with naval stores, &c., to J. Lorillard.

Brig M. A. Herrera, (of St. Andrews, N. B.,) Havener, Matanzas 14 ds., with sugar and melado to Walsh, Field & Way. Has had rough weather the entire passage, and been 6 ds. north of Hatteras.

Schr. D. C. Hulse, Hildreth, Cienfuegos 16 ds., with sugar to Rubira & Co.—vessel to Jonas Smith & Co. Had fine weather and easterly gales; Feb. 10, lat. 39 03, lon. 73 50, Mr. A. D. Horton, of Philadelphia, 2d mate, fell overboard, and was lost.

Schr. L. B. Cowperthwaite, Potter, Wilmington, N. C., 14 ds., with naval stores, &c., to master. Has had heavy N. and N. E. gales the entire passage.

Schr. Susan Wright, Mount, Georgetown, S. C., 5 ds., with naval stores, &c., to Dollner, Potter & Co.

Schr. D. S. Siner, Huntley, Woods' Hole, for Baltimore.

Schr. H. D. Seymour, Bodine, Philadelphia, for Taunton.

Schr. Sarah J. Catlin, Potter, Philadelphia, for Boston.

Schr. T. P. Abell, Fowler, Elizabethport, for Providence.

Schr. J. H. Young, Barrett, Elizabethport, for Fall River.

Schr. Rachel Jane, Cook, Elizabethport, for Providence.

Schr. H. B. Drew, Miller, Elizabethport, for Bridgeport.

Schr. Emerald, De Cartro, Elizabethport, for Sag Harbor.

Schr. Wm. Donnelly, Lynch, Port Johnson, for New-Haven.

Schr. Edward Rich, Jenkins, Boston, for Baltimore.

Schr. Deborah, Wilson, Portland, Me., for Baltimore.

Schr. Mary E. Rich, Rich, Virginia, for New-Haven.

Schr. Gloucester, Hodgdon, New-Haven.

Schr. Susan McDivitt, McDivitt, New-Haven.

Schr. M. S. Aldridge, Mason, Virginia.

Schr. Virginia, Bearse, Philadelphia, for Boston.

WIND—At sunset, heavy, S. W., clear.

Sailed.

Steamships South America, for Rio Janeiro; Alaska, for Aspinwall.

By Telegraph.

BOSTON, Feb. 21.—Arr. steamship Norman, Philadelphia; barks Volunteer, Messina; Clotilde, Cienfuegos; Hancock, do.; Dirigo, Mobile; brig Philip Larrabee, Darien; schrs. Victor, Demerara; Northern Light, Sagua; Wm. Wilson, Galveston; Emily & Jennie, Mobile; E. & L. Marts, Savannah; Mary Collins, Darien.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Feb. 21.—Arr. steamer Tennessee, New-York; brig Jennie Morton, Baltimore; schrs. Henrietta, Boston; B. N. Hawkins, Boston; Young Teaser, Havana.

Sld. bark Wetterham, Liverpool; schrs. B. Reed, Wilmington, Del.; S. & F. Carson, Georgetown, S. C.

FORTRESS MONROE, Va., Feb. 21.—Passed in for Baltimore—Brigs Sarah Crowell, from Mayaguez; Prestissimo, from Rio Janeiro.

NEW-ORLEANS, Feb. 21.—Arr. steamship Mariposa, New-York.

Sld. steamship George Washington, New-York.

Miscellaneous.

The schr. Henry Wilcox, before reported sunk in Newark Bay, has been floated on the east shore, where she now lies, with spars and sails gone. Her cargo of brick was lost off her deck, and will prove a total loss.

The bark Albert George, (N. G.,) Ballasagus, from Bordeaux, which arrived 20th, is consigned to Wendt, Tatens & Bockmann, not as before.

EUROPEAN MARINE NEWS.

Arrived Out.

Queenstown, Feb. 21.—The steamship Virginia, of the National line, from New-York, arrived here yesterday on the way to Liverpool.

The steamship Etna, also from New-York, arrived at 4 o'clock this morning.

Glasgow, Feb. 21.—The steamship Cambria, of the Anchor line, from New-York, has arrived here.

A SAFE AND RELIABLE INVESTMENT.

$1,000,000

FIRST MORTGAGE SINKING FUND SEVEN PER CENT. GOLD BONDS OF THE

FREDERICKSBURG AND GORDONSVILLE RAILROAD COMPANY OF VIRGINIA.

PRINCIPAL AND INTEREST PAYABLE IN COIN, FREE OF U. S. GOVERNMENT TAX.

The road is 62 miles long, connecting Fredericksburg, via Orange Court House, with Charlottesville, which is the point of junction of the Chesapeake and Ohio Railroad to the Ohio River, and the extension of the Orange and Alexandria Railroad to Lynchburg. It forms the shortest connecting link in the system of roads leading to the entire South, Southwest and West to the Pacific Ocean. It passes through a rich section of the Shenandoah Valley, the local traffic of which alone will support the road, and it must command an abundant share of through trade from the fact of its being a SHORT CUT TO TIDE WATER ON THE POTOMAC AT THE FURTHEST INLAND POINT WHERE DEEP WATER FOR HEAVY SHIPPING CAN BE FOUND ON THE WHOLE LENGTH OF THE ATLANTIC COAST.

From Charlottesville to tide water by this route the distance is 40 miles less than via Alexandria; 65 miles less than via Richmond and West Point; 124 miles less than via Norfolk.

The mortgage is limited to $16,000 per mile of completed and equipped road, (the estimated cost of the road to the Company, finished and equipped, will exceed $30,000 per mile, thus giving the Bondholders an unusual margin—the bonded debt of the other Virginia roads being from $20,000 to $30,000 per mile,) and is issued to THE FARMERS' LOAN AND TRUST COMPANY OF NEW-YORK AS TRUSTEES FOR THE BONDHOLDERS, *and the Security is first-class in every respect.*

A SINKING FUND is also provided, which will reduce the principal of the debt TWO-THIRDS of its entire amount in *advance of the maturity of the Bonds.*

A limited number of the Bonds (issued in denominations of $500 and $1,000) are offered at 92½ and interest from Nov. 1, in currency, and at this price are the CHEAPEST GOLD INTEREST-BEARING SECURITIES IN THE MARKET.

Maps and pamphlets, which explain satisfactorily every question that can possibly be raised by a party seeking a safe and profitable investment, will be furnished on application.

We have investigated the advantages of this Railroad, and the merits of the enterprise, and confidently recommend these Bonds to our customers and the public.

DRAKE BROTHERS,
Bankers, No. 16 Broad-st.

SEVEN PER CENT.
FIRST MORTGAGE
GOLD BONDS
OF THE
CHICAGO AND SOUTHWESTERN RAILWAY COMPANY.

Principal and interest payable IN GOLD at the American Exchange National Bank of New-York. Coupons payable May and November, free of GOVERNMENT TAX.

The Chicago and Southwestern Railway, in connection with the Muscatine branch of the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific Road, is a DIRECT EXTENSION of the old Chicago and Rock Island Road from Columbus, Iowa, 250 miles THROUGH THE RICHEST PORTIONS OF IOWA AND MISSOURI, TO THE CITY OF LEAVENWORTH, KANSAS, thus constituting an almost direct air line from CHICAGO to the commercial metropolis of Kansas and the Missouri Valley.

The field for this Road throughout the Southwest is an open one; its connection with Chicago is direct, and all its connections are among the MOST VALUABLE and important of any Road in existence.

The whole issue of Bonds amounts to five millions, and constitutes a first mortgage on the entire property of the Company,

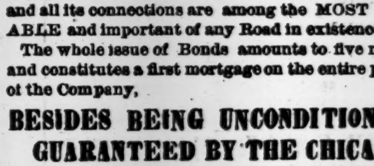
BESIDES BEING UNCONDITIONALLY GUARANTEED BY THE CHICAGO, ROCK ISLAND AND PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY,

which renders the investment doubly secure. We do not hesitate to recommend them as FIRST-CLASS IN EVERY RESPECT.

They will be sold at present at 97 and accrued interest, in currency. Government Bonds and other available securities received in exchange.

Pamphlets, with full and interesting particulars, furnished on application by

FRANK & GANS,
FINANCIAL AGENTS,
No. 14 WALL-ST., NEW YORK.



THE POSITIVE MOTION LOOM CO.
HAVE THEIR WAREROOMS AT
NOS. 35 AND 37 WOOSTER-ST.
FOR THE SALE OF
JAMES LYALL'S LOOMS,
Medal of Honor awarded by American Institute, 1869.

FIRST-CLASS
PIANOS
TO RENT,
AND SOLD ON
MONTHLY INSTALLMENTS,
BY
J. BAUER & CO.,
NO. 650 BROADWAY, N. Y.

WHERE?

The great requisite to success in life or business is to know where you can best procure what you want. MERCHANTS, MANUFACTURERS, MECHANICS, INVENTORS, &c., will promote their own interest by attention to the following:

We are prepared to furnish estimates and drawings at the lowest possible rates, AS MANUFACTURERS OF TOOLS, DIES AND MACHINES FOR SPECIAL WORK of every description. Also general jobbing machinists, spinning by hand, or machine and chucks furnished to pattern. Blanking, stamping and press work for the trade, in iron, brass, tin or steel, done promptly to order. We manufacture SHEET AND ROLL BRASS AND COPPER WIRE, brass and copper tubing. Special attention paid to orders for EXACT SIZES AND WIDTHS.

Models made and inventors' ideas perfected.

Our superior machinery enables us to furnish the best quality of goods at the lowest price.

MANHATTAN BRASS AND MANUFACTURING CO. WORKS, 1ST-AV., 27TH AND 28TH STS., NEW-YORK CITY.
S. A. MIDDLEBROOK, Supt.

Circulars with particulars sent free upon application.

THOS. R. AGNEW,
GREENWICH, CORNER MURRAY-ST., NEW-YORK.
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER IN
TEAS, SUGARS, COFFEES, SPICES,
and everything in the line of
FIRST-CLASS GROCERIES.

"His Coffees and Teas are of the best. Also, his Sugars, Spices and Hams."—*Tribune, Dec. 22, 1869.*

A VISIT TO MY ESTABLISHMENT

Will convince the public that I have the most extensive assortment of CHINA, GLASS, CROCKERY, CUTLERY, SILVER-PLATED WARE, COOKING UTENSILS, REFRIGERATORS in the United States, at lower prices than any other house in the City.

FIRST-PREMIUM MEDAL AND DIPLOMA for silver-plated ware, glassware and housefurnishing goods. All goods warranted as represented.

EDWARD D. BASSFORD,
Cooper Institute, Astor-place.

A FIRST-CLASS SECURITY AT A LOW PRICE.

FIRST MORTGAGE CONVERTIBLE BONDS
OF THE
ST. LOUIS AND SOUTHEASTERN R. R. OF ILLINOIS.

PRINCIPAL AND INTEREST PAYABLE IN GOLD.

INTEREST AT 7 PER CENT., PAYABLE MAY AND NOVEMBER.

Price 92 1-2 and Accrued Interest in Currency.

27 MILES COMPLETED, 112 MILES TO BUILD. ISSUE OF BONDS LIMITED TO $16,000 PER MILE.

This road connects St. Louis with Southeastern Illinois, Western Kentucky, and the entire railroad system of the Southeastern States by the SHORTEST AND BEST LINE. It constitutes 75 miles of the Louisville and St. Louis Air Line—a part of the through line to the East by the Chesapeake and Ohio Railroad; also 100 miles of the Evansville and St. Louis road. The country adjacent, hitherto nearly destitute of railroad facilities, is thickly populated and highly productive, abounding in mineral products. THE SALT WORKS OF GALLATIN COUNTY, on this line, now worked, are of unlimited capacity, and are the only ones within 500 miles of St. Louis.

THE COAL BEDS UNDERLYING IT ARE THE RICHEST IN ILLINOIS. The demand for coal at St. Louis will alone fully employ the road, while the profits thereon within the limit of three years will more than pay the interest upon the entire debt of the Company. The road will control a large and profitable local business, an exceedingly valuable through traffic, and will pay without fail the interest on its bonds, as well as handsome dividends upon the capital stock.

In offering these securities for sale, we refer investors to a pamphlet in our possession, now ready for distribution, prepared by General E. F. Winslow, President, and by Brevet Major-General J. H. Wilson, U. S. A., Director, containing a highly favorable statement, signed by W. Milnor Roberts, Esq., one of the most distinguished railway constructors and engineers of the country.

After a thorough investigation of the merits of this enterprise, we confidently recommend the above-named securities as a perfectly safe and profitable investment. Further particulars furnished on application.

GEORGE OPDYKE & CO.,
NO. 25 NASSAU-ST.

AIR LINE BONDS

CONNECTICUT INVESTORS

will find the FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS of the NEW-HAVEN, MIDDLETOWN and WILLIMANTIC R. R. Co. *the most desirable form of investment now offered in the market.*

The Bonds *are exempt from every form of State or local taxation, and from the U. S. Income Tax.*

The average saving thus made will amount to *two and one-half per cent.*, which, added to the interest received, makes them equal to a bond paying *nine and one-half per cent.*, and this rate of income *is not affected by a decline in gold.*

The Bonds are issued *only* as the work progresses, and for but *one-half of the actual cash expenditures* on the road. They are secured by a *first mortgage* on *all the property* of the Company, of whatever kind. THE STATE OF CONNECTICUT is made *trustee* for the bondholders, and *every bond* must be issued from the office of, and be countersigned by, the *Comptroller*. They are issued in denominations of $500 and $1,000, are COUPON or REGISTERED, have twenty years to run, and are payable, principal and interest, in New-York. The bonds are offered at par and interest.

HATCH & FOOTE,
BANKERS AND DEALERS IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,
NO. 12 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK.

CONDENSED STATEMENT
OF THE RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS OF
THE MUTUAL LIFE
INSURANCE COMPANY,
OF NEW-YORK,
F. S. WINSTON, PRESIDENT,
For eleven months, ending Dec. 31, 1869,
AND OF ITS ASSETS ON THAT DAY.

Assets Feb. 1, 1869		$29,325,295 10
Receipts during eleven months:		
Policy Fees, Annuities, Premiums and Renewals	$11,175,659 87	
Interest, Premium on Gold and Rents	2,000,353 48	— 13,286,013 35
		$42,591,308 45
DISBURSEMENTS.		
Claims by death and matured Endowments	$1,702,651 25	
Cash Dividends	3,585,418 22	
Surrendered Policies, Annuities, Commissions and Commutation of future Commissions	1,596,849 57	
Expenses and Taxes	493,726 44	
Office Furniture	1,079 26	— 7,379,724 74
Net Assets Dec. 31, 1869		$35,211,583 71
INVESTED AS FOLLOWS:		
Cash on hand and in Banks and Trust Companies	$1,857,330 30	
Bonds and Mortgages	27,319,882 47	
United States and State Stocks and Bonds	5,073,108 75	
Real estate	953,717 49	
Balance due by agents	7,544 79	— 35,211,583 71
Add:		
Interest accrued but not due	155,847 63	
Interest due and unpaid	30,260 64	
Premiums due but not received	286,154 14	
Premiums deferred, Quarterly and Semi-Annual	1,500,000 00	
Market value of Stocks in excess of cost	584,771 00	—$2,557,033 41
Gross Assets, December 31, 1869		$37,868,617 12
Increase in Net Assets for the 11 months		$5,386,288 61

I have carefully examined the foregoing Statement and find the same correct.
(Signed,) SHEPPARD HOMANS, Actuary.

The foregoing statement comprises the business of eleven months only. The fiscal year of the Company has hitherto commenced on the 1st day of February and expired upon the 31st day of January. For several years past the Superintendent of the Insurance Department of this State has urged upon the officers of the Company to make the fiscal year coincident with the calendar year, pursuant to the provisions of a special statute authorizing such change. The Board of Trustees, at its meeting on Jan. 19, inst., decided that the time had arrived when compliance with the wishes of the State authorities was both expedient and proper, and it accordingly made the change. Hereafter the fiscal year of the Company will extend from the 1st day of January to the 31st day of December, both dates inclusive.

BOARD OF TRUSTEES.
FRED'CK S. WINSTON,
JOHN V. L. PRUYN,
WILLIAM MOORE,
ROBERT H. McCURDY,
ISAAC G. PEARSON,
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Nos. 144 and 146 Broadway,
CORNER OF LIBERTY-ST.
JAN. 20 1870.

OFFICIAL REPORT OF THE AMERICAN INSTITUTE, OCTOBER, 1869.

HARRISON
SAFETY BOILER.

First medal and diploma for, 1st. Safety. 2d. Economy of Space. 3d. Economy of Fuel. This Boiler is the only one which was found reliable and capable of driving the engines at the Exhibition, and which did furnish all the steam for the competitive test of the engines.

FIRST-CLASS MEDAL AT WORLD'S FAIR IN LONDON IN 1862.

400 horse power at A. T. Stewart's.
437 horse power at the Jersey City Sugar Refinery.
Over 1,000 Boilers in use.

HARRISON BOILER WORKS, Philadelphia.
JOHN A. COLEMAN, Agent,
No. 110 Broadway, New-York,
Send for circular. No. 139 Federal-st., Boston.

ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY OF CUBA.—Prizes paid in gold, information furnished, highest rates paid for doubloons, and all kinds of gold and silver. TAYLOR & CO., Bankers, No. 16 Wall-st., New-York.

TOO LATE FOR CLASSIFICATION.

A MASS TEMPERANCE MEETING will be held in the North Presbyterian Church, corner of 31st-st. and 9th-av., THIS EVENING at 7½ o'clock. Addresses by Bishop Janes, Rev. Mr. Vincent, Rev. Dr. Kendrick and Rev. Isaac Riley.